NEW YORK The Literary Digest February 16, 1935

Work-Relief Plan Analyzed

With 20,000,000 Now Being Supported, in Whole or in Part, by Public Funds, "World's Biggest Appropriation Bill" Is Before Congress

"This is the biggest appropriation bill in the history of the world," cried Senator Alva B. Adams, Colorado Democrat, last week as he studied the $4,880,000,000 work-relief measure sponsored by President Roosevelt.

World's biggest or not, it is certainly a giant. The country is just beginning to realize the fact. It is just beginning to realize, moreover, how gigantic the problem is which the measure attempts to solve.

The men, women, and children now on relief in the United States number about 20,000,000.

Transport Them To the Prairies Transport them to the prairies, erect a single community for them, and one would have created a metropolis nearly three times as large as New York City.

This imaginary community would hold half of the population of Italy, or two-thirds of the population of Spain, or, most strikingly, nearly one-sixth of the population of the Continental United States.

Nearly one-sixth of our people, consequently, are being supported, in whole or in part, by public funds—private contributions amount to little nowadays—and roughly two-thirds of the funds come from the Federal Government.

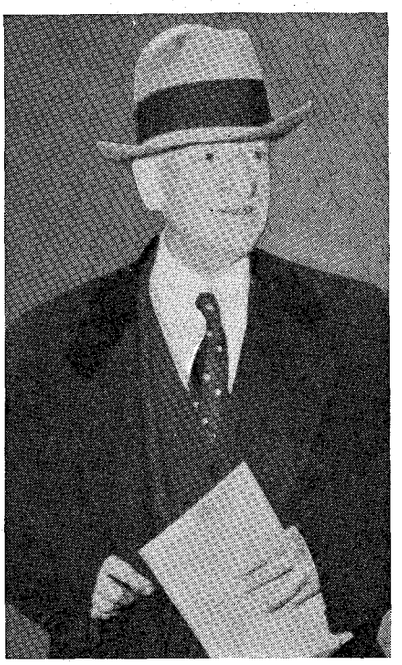
The remainder comes from State and local governments.

About half of the millions on the relief rolls are supported by so-called direct relief, by gifts of money, food, clothing, fuel, and so on. So-called work relief, which involves assignments to jobs of one kind or another paying small wages, supports the other half.

"Subtle Destroyer Of Human Spirit" The Administration sickened of this system long ago. President Roosevelt expressed himself on the subject on January 4, in his annual message to Congress.

"To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit," he said. "Work must be found for able-bodied but destitute workers. . . .

"I am not willing that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market-baskets, of a few hours of weekly work cutting grass, raking leaves or picking up papers in the public parks."



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Senator Carter Glass

Instead of these doles and odd jobs he proposed an enormous, permanently useful, program of public works embracing slum-clearance, rural housing and electrification, reforestation, road building, and grade-crossing elimination.

But first he simplified the Federal Government's problem somewhat.

The Unemployables To Be Considered Under ideal economic conditions, he decided, the 20,000,000 persons on relief, including women, children, and dependents in general, would be supported by the wages of 5,000,000 bread-winners.

Not all of the 20,000,000 on relief can be classified as unemployed, therefore, but only about 5,000,000 of them, he estimated. Of the 5,000,000, unhappily, about 1,500,000 are unemployables — persons who, in the President's words, "are unable for one reason or another to maintain themselves independently."

Before the depression, such persons were cared for by States, communities, or private welfare agencies, and they must be so cared for hereafter, he concluded.

That would leave 3,500,000 employable unemployed on the relief rolls.

President Roosevelt purposes to give jobs to every one of these 3,500,000 through his vast public-works program. They would be paid an average wage of perhaps $50 a month.

In his budget message on January 7, he recommended that Congress appropriate no less than $4,000,000,000 in a lump sum, permitting him to allocate it as he pleased, so long as he used it principally to give work to the employable unemployed now on relief.

Getting Program Under Way Two weeks later, the House of Representatives approved a measure carrying out this recommendation and adding $880,000,000 to the $4,000,000,000 appropriation so that present forms of relief may be continued while the President is getting his public-works program under way.

There were minor revolts against the work-relief bill in the House, but in the end it was approved by the lopsided vote of 329 to 78. Thereupon, sent to the Senate, it was referred to the Appropriations Committee headed by Carter Glass, Virginia Democrat, where last week it ran into serious trouble.

Senator Glass is on jovial personal terms with President Roosevelt, who calls him an "unreconstructed rebel," but he regards much of the President's New Deal as a mistake and a menace.

Despite his seventy-seven years, he is as alert as a terrier, and as full of scrap and pluck. A hard-money man from the drop of the hat, he is perhaps better informed on banking and currency questions than any other man in Washington.

He is at his most typical when he rises in the Senate to flail some proposal for inflation. Speaking out of the side of his mouth, lambasting his pet hate with ridicule, his sharp eyes snapping, his hooked nose thrust forward, he is a picture of angry dissent.

Fighter, Always Formidable Characteristically, he is a fighter, and he is always formidable. It was bad news for the Administration, therefore, when he indicated that the work-relief measure displeased him as much as certain other sections of the New Deal.

Under the chairmanship of Senator Glass, the Appropriations Committee approached the measure gingerly. First, it

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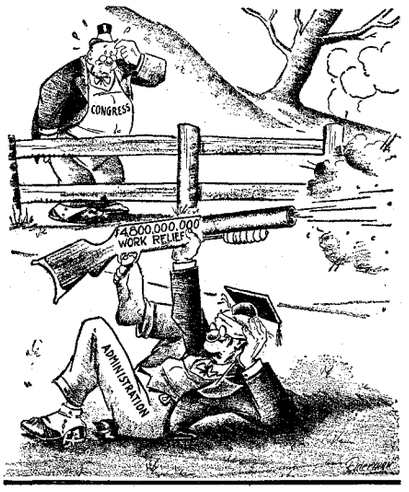


"Might Hit Something!"
—Elderman in the Washington *Post*

called several Administration spokesmen before it. Then it began to make over the measure.

It adopted an amendment providing that private contractors be employed whenever more than 10 per cent. of the work is performed by skilled labor. It adopted another providing that workers be paid, not a mere $50-a-month average, but the wage prevailing in their communities. It came within a hair's-breadth of adopting a third, sponsored by Senator Adams of Colorado, which would have ruined the President's whole program.

Earnest Senator Is Appalled Physically, Senator Adams is one of the smallest men in the Senate. If he is conspicuous at all, it is chiefly because his name comes first on Senate roll-calls and because he wears blue suits and ties almost exclusively. But the Senator is an earnest man, and is appalled by the Administration's request for $4,880,000,000.

He proposed that the figure be slashed to $2,880,000,000, believing that this would force the Administration to abandon the work-relief bill and continue the present system, which he considers comparatively cheap and effective.

When the committee failed to approve his drastic amendment, he indicated that he would bring it up again on the floor of the Senate.

There, he felt sure, many Senators would join him in opposition to the Administration measure.

Work Relief Is Expensive A number of Senators are known to be against it, some because they believe it delegates too much power to the President, some because they think that Congress, rather than the President, should say how the funds are to be spent, and some because they believe it is too expensive.

Expensive work-relief unquestionably is. Senator Adams declares that it is four times as expensive as direct relief, tho other authorities say one-third more expensive would be nearer the mark.

And unquestionably President Roosevelt, planning to put 3,500,000 persons to work at a cost of $4,000,000,000, is contemplating a colossal enterprise.

The entire cost to the United States of building and maintaining the Panama Canal has been less than one-seventh of this sum. The entire cost of Boulder Dam was less than one-twentieth of it. And there were never more than 4,000 men employed on Boulder Dam, or more than 35,000 employed on the Panama Canal, at one time.

On the other hand, the benefits of the work-relief program would be tremendous likewise.

Comments of Press Surprizingly Mild If President Roosevelt's estimates are correct for every government job created by the bill another would be created in private enterprise, to supply the necessary tools, transportation and the rest. Hence, his bill would really employ, not 3,500,000 persons, but nearer 7,000,000.

Perhaps because editorial writers, like many other persons, have been numbed by repeated mention of "millions" and "billions" since the depression, press comments on the mammoth work-relief bill have been surprizingly mild. It is, however, being debated pro and con on many editorial pages, and, on some, is being criticized as a "big blank check" for President Roosevelt.

Underwood
Senator Adams

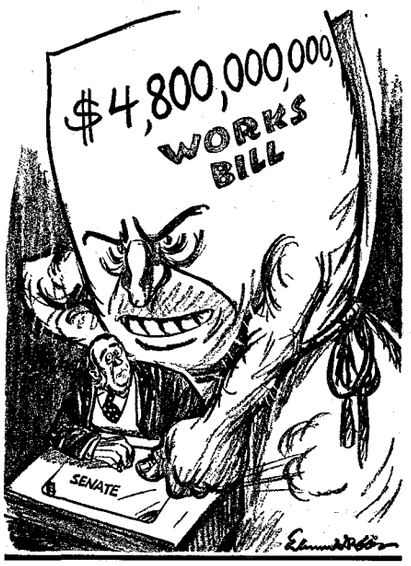
"But," said the Birmingham ***Age-Herald,*** "as matters stand, the 'blank check' . . . is the only feasible approach to getting started what seems to be at once necessary and unavoidable."

And the Cleveland ***Plain Dealer*** warned that "John Jones, relief client, is in danger of missing meals and the Jones youngsters may find themselves shoeless in February snow if Carter and his fellow Senators continue to insist upon their prerogative to talk from now till then."

But the Baltimore ***Sun*** believed that "direct relief is at the same time more economical and more generous than work-relief" and that "the present measure can not do many of the things the Administration promises."

"Disgustingly sloppy," the Washington ***Post*** remarked of the bill; "an amateurish bungle." Never before in peace time, it said, "has so flagrant a demand been made upon Congress to abdicate its constitutional control over national expenditures."

In the opinion of the Hartford ***Courant,*** "However the money is spent, prodigious waste is sure to accompany it."



"They Don't Come Any Bigger Than Me, Buddy"
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

To the Springfield (Mass.) ***Union,*** finally, "It is a debatable question whether the whole theory of public works to make employment and start recovery is not a deterrant to both."

Senator Glass's own Lynchburg ***News*** remarked: "This thing of 'made work' is supposed to be temporary; the final aim is work for all at legitimate tasks, meanwhile keeping alive without doles those industry can not absorb. The aim can not be attained by reducing the number employed on public works and at the same time drawing labor from private industry."

Condemnation For the Senate But, pointed out the Minneapolis ***Tribune:*** "The bill, at any rate, well merits the attention of the Senator from Virginia. If the gentleman has any more philippics up his sleeve, he could hardly produce one in a cause more worthy of his mettle."

The Buffalo ***Courier-Express*** concluded "work relief is much more to be desired than dole, and on these grounds the Senate attempt to take the President for a ride is to be condemned."

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Out of the AAA last week went several prominent "Left-Wingers" headed by Jerome N. Frank, General Counsel for AAA, in a move designed, said Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, to attain the "greatest possible harmony."

Hammered by newspaper men to explain the significance of the move, Secretary Wallace declared: "You can't have the ship listing Right and then Left. It must go right straight along; straight down the middle of the road."

With Mr. Frank, who is one of Prof. Felix Frankfurter's numerous legal protégés, went Lee Freshman, Gardner Jackson, and Frank Shea. Conspicuous in the shake-up, which was in the hands of

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Agricultural Adjustment Administrator Chester C. Davis, was the absence from Washington at the time of Under Secretary Rexford Guy Tugwell, Administration liberal, and close friend of Mr. Frank.

Secretary Wallace admitted that Mr. Frank had been forced to "walk the plank" because of differences with Mr. Davis.

• • •

A sheet of three-cent postage-stamps, estimated as worth $30,000 a fortnight ago, to-day is worth $6. Imperforate and ungummed, it was one of a number issued last May in observance of Mother's Day, and carrying reproductions of Whistler's "My Mother." Postmaster General James A. Farley, who paid the face value of $6 for the unique sheets, gave them to friends, who included the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. One sheet found its way to philatelists, and was reported sold at $10,000.

But last week, following the defeat of a House resolution demanding that Mr. Farley explain, duplicates were ordered printed sufficient to meet all demands, thus causing stamp-collectors' quotations to tumble.

• • •

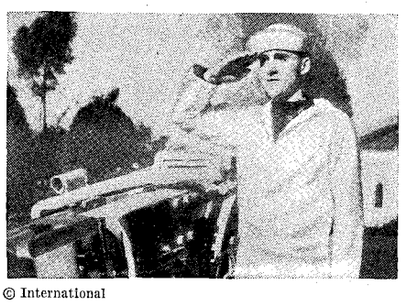
Linguistics and/or legalities concerned Carter Glass more for the moment than banking. At seventy-seven, the Senator from Virginia has to his credit the Federal Reserve Act, and many vigorous fights for "sound" currency and against the bonus. But he counted as his greatest victory last week the deletion from the work-relief bill of the phrase, "and/or," wherever it occurred. He quoted its denunciation as "a confusing fad."

• • •

Alcohol Row, successor to Rum Row, is costing the Federal Government an annual revenue loss of from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000, President Roosevelt announced last week as he launched a new drive to stamp out the sale of poison liquor and smuggling.

A special study, ordered by the President following deaths in Gloversville and Utica, New York, from poison liquor, revealed that the chief source of bootleggers' supplies, despite smuggling, was confined to antifreeze compounds used in automobile-radiators, and rubbing alcohol.

The major trouble-spots in the smuggling, the President said, are Newfoundland and St. Pierre. The Government is negotiating with the French and British Governments to put into effect a plan forcing all vessels clearing from St. Pierre, Newfoundland, and the Bahamas, to return certificates showing that they landed their cargoes legally at the destination for which they cleared. Because of cooperative action by the Canadian Government, Canada virtually has been dried up as a bootlegger's source of supply, the President said.



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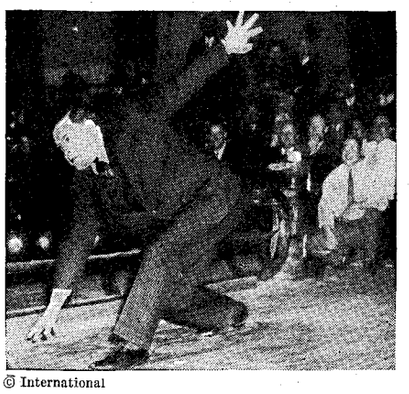
Burton V. Weston, Jr., apprentice seaman, has an "I. Q." of more than 200—Einstein's 205 is admittedly an apocryphal estimate



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Gov. Harold G. Hoffman starts the eleventh annual New Jersey State Bowling Championships

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Twenty-six stolen automobiles, mud-spattered and contrite, escorted by State troops, moved out of Clay County, Kentucky, last week. It was the end of Clay County's first venture in crime in the modern manner.

Two years ago the county was declared to be unfit for self-government by a special examiner appointed by the Governor. It was proposed that the county be split up and absorbed by its neighbors. Recently a Department of Justice investigator reported the county as "the worst criminal stronghold in the United States." In the fall of 1932 Commonwealth's Attorney Frank Baker was mounting the steps of the county court-house in Manchester to conduct the State's case against seven men indicted for murder. Someone leaned out the court-house window and fired, and Attorney Baker was killed. Four men were indicted. They were never tried. The indictments themselves are now missing.

But the abandoned violence of blood feuds has largely faded from Kentucky's foot-hills. Recently it became rumored that Clay County was a good place to register stolen cars. State officials said the county officials would not cooperate, and 175 State troops were moved in. For four days the wintry mud of the foot-hills was churned by Army trucks and an occasional mule towing the loot into Manchester. Cars that were nearly new had brought anywhere from a few hundred dollars to, in one case, two milch cows, ten bushels of potatoes and two sides of pork.

Local reports indicate that some old blood feuds may grow out of the four-day military occupation.

The Louisville ***Herald Post:*** "Day by day developments, however, on top of the county's recent history, fully justify the action of Gov. Ruby Lafoon and Adj. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt."

Following Through With the News

Long and Wealth: Georgia legislators cheered while Senator Huey P. Long described his share-the-wealth plan to the State House of Representatives at Atlanta last week. Two Representatives had invited him to speak. Two State Senators sent a message of apology to President Roosevelt, attacking Long as a demagog.

Long's plan, he said, "would bring in $150,000,000,000 to $160,000,000,000 tomorrow."

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Contempt Ruling: Power of the Senate to sentence a citizen for contempt was upheld last week by the United States Supreme Court. As a result, William P. MacCracken, Jr., Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics in the Hoover Administration, is facing a ten-day sentence in the District of Columbia jail. The contempt charge against Mr. MacCracken, who had resigned his government post to become counsel for several air-lines, grew out of the Senate's air-mail investigation, which was followed by the Roosevelt Administration's cancelation of air-mail contracts. His sentence was for failure to produce certain papers required by the investigation. The decision upholding the Senate's power in such cases was unanimous, except that Associate Justice McReynolds did not participate.

© Underwood

William P. MacCracken, Jr.

• • •

President and Labor: President Roosevelt served sharp notice on the American Federation of Labor last week that he disagreed with it on "the creation, powers and functioning" of the Automobile Labor Board. The Federation has withdrawn from the Board and criticized its manner of conducting elections among automobile employees to choose representatives for collective bargaining.

President Roosevelt denied the contention of the A. F. of L. that its withdrawal from the automobile settlement of last March legally terminated the Automobile Labor Board. It was established by the Government, he said, and not as a board of arbitration. It was for the benefit of all employers and employees in the industry, and to prevent discrimination against any employee in designating his representatives for collective bargaining.

Furthermore, "the Board is responsible to the President and it is for the President to determine whether the Board is fulfilling its duties and how long the existence of the Board should be continued."

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Sir John Simon's Hand Across the Sea

To the British Foreign Secretary Anglo-American Understanding Is an Essential of Peaceful and Progressive Diplomacy in the World's Quest for International Comity

By Edward Price Bell

A strategist and tactician, a thinker, basic, acute, thorough, logical, lucid, a great lawyer, perhaps the greatest lawyer his country has produced in our day, Sir John Simon, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is, at this moment, at the pinnacle of his moral, intellectual, and diplomatic power.

He was Solicitor-General at thirty-seven, the youngest with a single exception (the Earl of Hardwicke, 1719, aged thirty) in the history of the Empire. With that position he reluctantly accepted a knighthood.

Sir John has been in Parliament, altogether, a quarter of a century, unchangeably a Liberal (as he was throughout his course at Oxford, where—like his noted contemporary, rival in the law, opponent in politics, and firm friend, the late Earl of Birkenhead—he was President of the renowned debating-society, the Oxford Union, and never far from the front rank of public men.)

His work on the Indian problem, the coal-mining problem, his smashing attack upon the General Strike of 1926, his defense of the rights of trade-unionists, his support of women's suffrage, and many other acts of social moment—all flowing from his view of the interests of civil liberty—have combined, through the years, to link his name with the Prime Ministry.

National Liberal Leader

Leader of the National Liberals, the largest Liberal group in the House of Commons, and closely associated with the Conservatives (more and more of whom are becoming National in spirit), he is seen by some as Prime Minister in a future National Government.

Not a few persons believe, and it often is said, that Sir John Simon is Jewish, and rich. He is neither. He comes of English and Welsh non-conformist stock.

There is royal blood in his veins. His mother is a descendant of Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV.

Acme

Sir John and Lady Simon with their granddaughter

His father and four of his uncles were Congregational ministers. His father is dead, but his mother, eighty-seven—described as "one of the sweetest and most radiant old ladies in the world"—still lives, well and happy, in Pembrokeshire.

His wife, Irish and French by race, famous for her championship of antislavery, called the "best woman speaker in England," is referred to by Sir John himself as "the inspirer of every good thing I try to do."

As for his material wealth, Sir John came out of Oxford a budding scholar, and a young man trained for the law, but so poor that he was happy to write articles for newspapers at a guinea (approximately $5.12) an article.

Fat briefs he has had since those days, to be sure, yet so generous has he been in his political life (he gave three years of unremitting labor to India without a farthing's pay) that he finds himself, on the eve of sixty-two, a possessor of only moderate means.

To talk with this tall, gray, commanding figure, with the sharp-cut, clean-shaven face, the kindly brown eyes, the dark brows, and the towering forehead, is as much a pleasure as it is an honor. He is quiet, genial, tolerant, intelligible, tho there is plenty of authority in his manner, the natural emanation, so to speak, of a diligent and triumphant career.

Simple Man of Power

He sits easily in the great office he occupies, a simple man of power in a large, beautiful room, heavy with history. You ask him questions. He listens. Then he rather puts questions to one side, and talks from his own point of view. But, in the end, you get your answers.

What does this Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in his admirably-placed watch-tower, a sentinel observing the dawn of 1935, think of the look of the world?

He will reply in terms not unlike these:

"Blue patches grow somewhere larger in the international sky. We have passed through a year—1934—of quite exceptional strain and danger, and yet the general peace of the world has been preserved.

"Extraordinary and unified energy on the part of statesmen has been necessary to this end. International organization has been necessary. Lacking these, with all the world stresses of our time, peace would be precarious, indeed.

"The dastardly assassinations of Marseilles, for example, were a profound shock

(Continued on page 28)

European photographs

Left, Dutch marines in the international patrol in the Saar; *right,* refugees from Yugoslavia arrive at Budapest

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League Loses by Slim Margin in College Vote

Heaviest Percentages of Returns in History of Literary Digest *Polls as More Than Third of 318,414 Ballots Are Returned in Final Report—Canadian Students Support League*

In the final report on the College Peace Poll which was conducted in 118 American colleges and universities by THE LITERARY DIGEST and the Association of College Editors, 112,607 ballots have been tabulated. Ballots were mailed to 318,414 students.

More than a third of the ballots were returned—the highest percentage of returns ever obtained in a DIGEST poll. The heavy returns indicate the interest which has been aroused in the colleges by the Peace Ballot.

In view of the reputation for accuracy which DIGEST polls have established with smaller percentages of returns, it is safe to say that the results of the College Peace Poll portray an accurate cross-section of opinion in American colleges.

Final Returns in College Peace Poll

(Complete tabulation on page 30)

Questions	Can We Stay Out of War		Fight if U. S. Invaded		Fight if U. S. Invader		Largest Navy and Air Force		Gov't. Control Munitions		Universal Conscription		League of Nations	
Answers	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
U. S. Totals.....	76,441	34,913	92,125	17,951	19,425	89,765	41,407	69,715	101,702	10,030	91,088	19,521	54,510	55,689
Percentages.....	68.65	31.35	83.54	16.46	17.82	82.18	37.26	62.74	91.02	8.98	82.35	17.65	49.47	50.53
Queen's Univ. Canadian Totals	466	291	635	116	87	655	103	661	711	53	608	152	748	22

Results in Brief

In summary of the results in 118 American colleges, Dana College, in New Jersey, was the only one in which a majority believed that the United States could *not* stay out of another great war.

Majorities in all colleges indicated that they would bear arms in defense of their country if the United States were invaded.

A majority of undergraduates in all colleges voted that they would *not* bear arms for the United States in the invasion of the borders of another country.

In answer to the question, "Do you believe that a national policy *of an American Navy and Air-Force second to none* is a sound method of insuring us against being drawn into another great war?" only the following eighteen colleges voted "yes":

Alabama, Arkansas, Auburn, Boston College, Florida, Fordham, Georgia, Louisiana State, Maryland, North Carolina State, Nevada, Purdue, St. Stanislaus, South Carolina, Tennessee, Tennessee Tech., Tulane, and the University of Detroit.

It will be noted, that, with the exception of South Carolina, all the colleges which supported *"An American Navy and Air-Force second to none,"* also voted against entry into the League of Nations.

"Between the Crosses, Row on Row"
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

Heavy majorities in all colleges voted for government control of armaments and munitions, and for universal conscription of all resources of capital and labor in time of war.

The Yale Daily News commented: "There can be no doubt that this swing is due to the publicity and revelations of the last year, clearly demonstrating the value of this method of attack. Propaganda must be fought with propaganda, and these results show that it can be."

Vote on League of Nations

The League of Nations received a favorable majority in fifty-five colleges; an unfavorable vote in sixty-three. In analysis of the list of those colleges which opposed entry into the League of Nations, it is fair to draw these conclusions:

In general, those colleges which have well established reputations for liberal educational policies, are the colleges in which a majority of undergraduates voted in favor of entry into the League of Nations.

All women's colleges voted in favor of entry into the League. All the Catholic colleges on the list opposed entry.

It is interesting to note that in the "Cotton South," where *economic* internationalism is synonymous with economic security, with few exceptions the colleges voted against entry into the League of Nations.

It is also interesting to compare returns from colleges in the same State on the League question. The University of Illinois opposed entry; the University of Chicago advocated going into the League. The University of Michigan favored entry; Michigan State opposed American membership in the League.

In Pennsylvania, Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania, and Penn. State opposed entry into the League. Swarthmore returned a three-to-one vote for entry.

These colleges in the Middle West advocated entry into the League: De Pauw, Emporia, Hendrix, Iowa, Kansas, Kansas State, Michigan, Oberlin, Ohio, St. Louis, Washington University, and Wisconsin.

The College Peace Poll was extended to one university in Canada to serve as a test vote of Canadian sentiment. Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, was selected. The questions asked the Canadian students were substantially the same as those on the ballots for American colleges—altered, of course, to fit the special case.

For instance, the fifth question on the Canadian ballot was phrased: "Should Canada remain in the League of Nations?" An overwhelming majority, 97.14 per cent. of the voters, advocated that Canada should remain in the League.

Only on question five, the League question, did the Canadian percentages vary appreciably from the ratios returned by the American colleges.

The Queen's University ***Journal*** commented: "The Poll in the United States indicates that public opinion in favor of the League of Nations is growing. While it would no doubt be wise for her statesmen to avoid membership until the sentiment becomes more pronounced, it is probable that before many years she will become a member of the Parliament of Nations."

College Press Defends League

The Syracuse University ***Daily Orange*** finds: "No question on the LITERARY DIGEST-A.C.E. Peace Poll found student opinion so divided as the one which questioned whether the United States should join the League of Nations. One is tempted to believe that the opponents of the League of Nations, excepting those who have political axes to grind, are those who know little about its work, and can not evaluate it. Accomplishment makes a poorer news story than failure, over which a banner head-line may be flung. And banner head-lines are the weakness of American newspapers."

Outside the college press, the Louisville ***Times*** commented on the results of the College Peace Poll: "The fact that, in the virtual absence of any organized pro-League agitation, thousands of students look upon the League favorably—or at least, look favorably upon Mr. Wilson's ideal, for their affirmative votes mean largely that—is an interesting omen at a time when a noisy minority is able to block even our adherence to the World Court."

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(*Compiled for* The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.*)

(CHART No. 5: As of February 9, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart. Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments were explained. Numeral (2) refers to the second Chart, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to the third Chart, February 2, 1935, and numeral (4) to the fourth Chart, February 9, 1935.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

Four Department Appropriations.—Annual appropriations for the four Executive Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Labor are regularly grouped into one bill, known this year as H.R. 5255. The bill provides for the four Departments a total of $98,185,500, which is $6,164,417 more than a year ago. However, all but $1,013,871 of this increase is accounted for by salary restoration (that is, elimination of the pay cut) and automatic promotions.

The total is divided among the four Departments as follows: State, $13,789,000; Justice, $34,550,000; Commerce, $34,486,500, and Labor, $15,360,000.

• • •

Banking.—The major measure of the Administration on the subject of banking this session of the Congress affects three agencies having to do with the Nation's banks, namely, the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The bill (introduced in the House as H.R. 5357 and in the Senate as S. 1715) is entitled the "Banking Act of 1935."

The bill would increase the powers of the Federal Reserve Board over banking and bank credit. It would combine the offices of Chairman of the Board and Governor at each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks. Further, it would transfer credit-controlling operations and power for making discount-rate recommendations from the bank-controlled committee to a board of five members, two from the banks and three from the Federal Reserve Board. It would permit the making of real-estate loans up to 75 per cent. of the value of the property for as long as twenty years if amortized at regular periods. Under the bill the Federal Reserve Board could pass on collateral requirements and change reserve requirements, thereby enabling it to exert strong influence over credit expansion.

Protection would be continued by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation on deposits up to $5,000 beyond July 1, when, under present law, it would be increased to $10,000. The maximum assessment on all deposits of an insured bank would be fixed at one-twelfth of one per cent. instead of the present arrangement for obligatory stock subscription of one per cent. with liability for subsequent assessments.

Amendments affecting the Comptroller of the Currency are technical.

• • •

Holding Companies.—The "Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935" would compel registration and rigid Federal control of public-utility holding-companies, looking to their simplification and gradual curtailment during the next five years. Holding-companies would be abolished at the end of five years. Registration would be required with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain control powers would be vested in the Federal Power Commission.

• • •

Transportation.—A group of nine transportation bills, designed to carry out the recommendations of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation, have been introduced. Four major bills of this group are presented in the Chart One would provide Federal regulation of motor-buses and trucks, and another would provide similar regulation of inland and coastwise water-traffic. A third would revise the bankruptcy law for railroads. The fourth would reorganize the Interstate Commerce Commission, enlarging it from eleven to sixteen members, and creating special divisions, one for railroads, one for water-carriers and pipe-lines, and one for both motor and air carriers.

The other five bills deal with discriminations, short hauls, claims, rate-control, and dismissal compensation.

Title, No. Author		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson	HR3896	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INDEP. OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-1-25	....
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	H-1-30	2-2
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-2-4	(a)
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	1-28	H-2-4	....
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	(a)	2-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
R. F. C.						Passed					Passed	S-1-31	....
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	....	....	....	1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	H-1-31	1-31
Fletcher	S1175	Bank'g	(4)	1-28	(4)								
4-BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
"BABY BONDS"						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	Fin.	None	1-29	None	1-30	....	2-4
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
30-HR. WEEK													
Connery	HR2746	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Black	S87	.....	....	....	....	....	Judic.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN													
Steagall	HR5531	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	1-30	S-2-6	(b)
Smith	S859	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	....	....
OIL											Passed		
Disney	HR3658	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	....
Connally	S1190	I.C.	....	....	....	....	Mines	(3)	1-21	(3)	1-22	....	....
FARM CREDIT													
Jones	HR4512	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(c)	....	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
McCarran	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.													
Oliver	HR5255	Appr.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus, Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus, Truck	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....

Special Note: The World Court Protocols, which, as shown in last week's Chart, were rejected by the Senate, have been removed from the Chart. The earlier bills on bus and truck regulation have been superseded by the new transportation measures. The bills on farm refinancing, reduced liquor tax, and tax on government securities, none of which has received action since the opening of the Congress, have been removed temporarily from the Chart.

(a) Both Houses agreed to the amendment restoring full pay April 1, 1935.

(b) The conference committee agreed to fix the limit on the loans to $60,000,000.

(c) This bill, which was returned to Committee for further study, was reported to the Senate again on February 6, with amendments.

The bill on discriminations (S. 1633) calls it unlawful for any common carrier to give any person or interest preference or advantage, or subject any person or interest to prejudice or disadvantage.

Short hauls are dealt with by (H.R. 5362) prohibiting common carriers from charging more for a short haul than a long haul over the same line enroute in the same direction.

Claims are affected by a bill (S.1631) setting the time within which actions may be brought. For recovery of overcharges the action must be taken within one year.

Rate-control comes under a measure (S. 1636) empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine and prescribe rates, following hearings on complaints.

Dismissal-compensation is treated in a bill (S. 1630) providing that an employee permanently displaced from employment by coordination of carriers shall be paid compensation based upon his earnings.

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At the Observation Post

An Analysis of College Poll Shows the Undergraduates of the United States Almost Equally Divided For or Against Entry Into the League of Nations

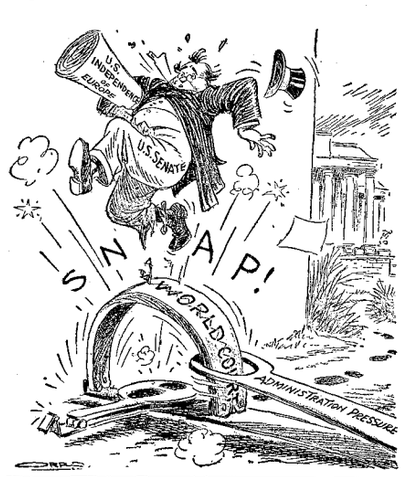
The Senate had taken its vote on the World Court. It had approved adherence by a majority of 52 to 36, but this was seven less than the two-thirds necessary. Whereupon Senator Borah uttered a fervent "Thank God!" And he added: "In my judgment it puts to sleep forever the proposition of the United States entering the World Court."

It may seem presumptuous to differ with Senator Borah, but in this instance does not his judgment seem a bit hasty? There are at least two reasons for so believing which deserve examination.

"Blizzard" of Telegrams

For one thing, the gentleman generally credited with the greatest influence in defeating the proposal of adherence was not Senator Borah. He was not the Kingfish from Louisiana who busied himself buttonholing his colleagues to turn them against the measure. He was not a member of the Senate nor even an elected representative of the people, but a Catholic priest in a suburb of Detroit. A day or two before the Senate voted Father Coughlin, speaking from the Shrine of the Little Flower over his usual network of twenty-nine radio stations, appealed to "every solid American" to save the nation from becoming "the hunting-ground of international plutocrats." He urged each of his million hearers—"whether you can afford it or not"—to wire his Senator in opposition to the World Court proposal. The result has been described as a "blizzard" of telegrams. Enough of the faint-hearted recipients succumbed to beat the measure.

There can be no doubt whatever that Father Coughlin, thanks to his eloquence and the radio, exercises a genuine leadership in this country, or that he speaks the mind of an enormous following. But to say this is simply to remind the reader of the extraordinary fickleness of the American public. Why does that phrase, "every solid American," sound so familiar? Because not ten years ago it was being served to us over the air and through every other channel of communication in the form of "every hundred per cent. American."



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Missed again

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

Then, however, it was coming from gentlemen who called themselves Imperial Wizards and King Kleagles and Grand Cyclopses and the like. They used it with great effect to rouse us against "international plutocrats," but also, and principally perhaps, against leaders of the persuasion of Father Coughlin.

Now, one may agree that the vogue of Father Coughlin's evangelism indicates a wholesome change. But one must also agree that it is indeed a change, and a startling one in less than a decade. And it suggests that other changes quite as startling are not impossible in as brief a space of time; which brings us to the second reason for questioning the wisdom of Senator Borah's judgment.

Great Significance

That reason is the peace poll of college students just completed by The Literary Digest in conjunction with the Association of College Editors. Any study of the returns from this poll should give pause to those who believe with Senator Borah and, probably, Father Coughlin, that the spirit of internationalism in this country is dead. Of the five questions posed in the canvass one asked whether the United States should enter the League of Nations. Slightly less than half of the hundred-thousand odd ballots received answered this question in the affirmative.

Whatever the attempts to laugh it off, such a response has a great significance. But, first of all, let us evaluate the poll in its proper perspective. Should this country go to war in the near future the generation now in college or of college age must bear the brunt of it. Hence the pertinence of a plebiscite which would discover what the members of this generation thought of the prospect, what they would do of their own free will should it materialize, and how they would avert or mitigate it. Within the limits of a yes and no vote on five specific questions each of the queries mentioned gets a fairly conclusive answer, assuming, of course, that what college boys and girls think and feel represents the attitude of their contemporaries.

Most of them think the United States could remain out of another major war—a wish fulfilment. A great majority would fight if the United States were invaded. Almost the same majority would refuse to fight if the United States were the invader ("prefer not to" would probably be the more accurate term). Sixty-three per cent. think the largest navy and air-force no help to peace. Ninety-one per cent. favor munitions control. Eighty-two per cent. want universal (wealth as well as manhood) conscription.

Holed In for Another Winter!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

But for the purpose of this piece the vote on the League of Nations is the most revealing. If virtually half the student body of the country would like to see the United States in the League, how many more would advocate entry into the World Court, especially with the reservations attached to the protocol just turned down!

College Papers' Views

Organ of the student body at Park College, Missouri, ***The Park Stylus*** actually polled its institution on the question of World Court adherence. The vote was 222 for and 23 against. Another straw in the wind, of many that point the same way, is this editorial comment which appeared in ***The Yale Daily News:***

"Like a flock of sheep before a thunderstorm, the United States Senate stampeded at the rustle of telegrams on its desks and flouted President Roosevelt and the World Court.

"'Vote no!' shouted the messages, and 'vote against ratification of the conspiracy to involve us in both the League and its creature, the League Court.' They might as well have said, 'vote for international anarchy.'"

Our college students of to-day will become not only our fighters of to-morrow, if the country goes to war, but also our leaders of thought, in and out of Congress. Their present temper, therefore, is quite as likely as not to be reflected in future legislation—a contingency worth Senator Borah's attention.

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, is directing a new drive for American participation in the World Court. Soon after the Senate rejected the proposal, sponsored by President Roosevelt, Mrs. Bowman sent a message to the 1,350 clubs of the Federation urging them to begin a new campaign at once. More than 6,000,000 women, she says, are solidly behind the movement for American adherence to the Court. Mrs. Bowman has been head of the Federation since 1931. She is prominent socially in Richmond and New York, and is the mother of eleven-year-old twins, a boy and a girl, Gillian and Geline. Last year, in connection with the activities of the Federation, she traveled 100,000 miles.

Thomas L. Stokes is Washington Correspondent for the New York ***World-Telegram*** and the Scripps-Howard papers. He recently was elected chairman of the correspondents' standing committee which governs the Congressional press-galleries. Tall, lean, and with thinning black hair, he speaks with a Southern accent and is pleasant, unassuming and friendly. Born at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1898, he was educated at the University of Georgia and worked on several papers before going to Washington. He has covered every beat in the Capital.

What's the Name, Please?

Toscanini—Italian *maestro* (p. 20) not *tos*, but *tuss*; not *ninny*, but *neenee: tuss-ka-nee'nee.*

Mishel Piastro—violinist—*i* as *e*, *a* as *ah: me-shell' pe-ah'stro.*

Rethberg—soprano—fully Americanized: not *rate*, but *reth*; not *bairg*, but *burg: reth'burg.*

Schorr — baritone — *shore*, whether American or German.

Horowitz—pianist—not *wits*, but *vits.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

Dr. Erastus Mead Hudson, one of the most impressive witnesses to testify for Bruno Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh baby murder trial, is a middle-aged New York physician who has made a hobby of finger-printing. Bespectacled and serious, Doctor Hudson told of helping the New Jersey police to obtain finger-prints from the ladder used in the kidnaping, soon after the crime, by the silver-nitrate process. He testified that none of the 500 finger-prints which he found on it was that of Hauptmann. He admitted that the builder might have used gloves. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1917, Doctor Hudson later served in the Navy. As a medical officer he supervised the taking of finger-prints and, in 1919, developed the silver-nitrate process of bringing out invisible markings.

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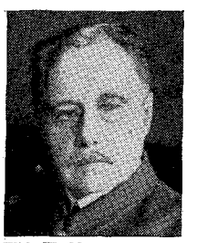
Gano Dunn, new President of Cooper Union, New York, has probably had a more varied experience in science and engineering than any other living man, ranging from service on the War Department Nitrate Commission during the War to giving advice about the mounting of the forthcoming 200-inch telescope. He was Chairman of the National Research Council from 1923 to 1928 and Chairman of the Engineering Foundation in 1916. He served as Chairman of the State Department's Committee on Submarine Cables in 1918, and since 1928 has been a member of the Visiting Committee of the Bureau of Standards. He is quiet, confident and keen, is known as a superb engineer, and looks much younger than his sixty-four years. He was born in New York and supported himself in college by working nights as a telegrapher. He is President of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation.

Acme

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin is the new generalissimo of the French Army, succeeding Gen. Maxime Weygand. General Gamelin, who is sixty-two, began his career in North Africa, serving with a corps in Algeria. Later General Gamelin was appointed aide-de-camp to the late Marshal Joffre and became chief of staff when Joffre was made generalissimo. He had a brilliant World War career.



Wide World

Comics—And Their Creators

Milt Gross—I was born in New York City in 1895. Attended Kearney High School in Kearney, New Jersey, for a brief spell, but can't spell yet. Worked in seventeen different types of businesses and industrial concerns, but quit it all because of the monotony. Swinging the broom got a bit tiresome. Instead I became a newspaper cartoonist, but wasn't hired until twelve years later.

Milt Gross

Then did "Banana Oil," "Nize Baby," and "The Speckled Wonder." *Screwloose* was a direct result of the Mah Jong, Flag Pole Sitting, Bunion Derby, and Happy Days in Wall Street era, and the inane hectic goings on still make a fruitful field for the *Count's* observations.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Count Screwloose

Hobbies? Since joining the staff of ***The Daily Mirror*** last October to do my column "Grossly Exaggerated" and in addition to this turning out the three Sunday features, "That's My Pop," "Count Screwloose," and "Joe Runt," the only hobby I have time for is to collapse once a week on Sunday between two and five P.M. I am the proud father of three children.

I've always thought that my children considered me a most dignified father and an exponent of the "belles lettres," etc., until recently when I got a setback. In a moment following one of those mad tantrums which follows the creation of a gag, I happened to overhear my youngest offspring remark to his mother "The old man's doing his act again. That's my Pop."

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News and Comment From the National Capital

Axel B. Gravem, a Breezy Californian Who Became a Friend of the British Royal Family When He Was a Rhodes Scholar, Testifies Before Senate Munitions Inquiry

The Senate Munitions Investigating Committee did not realize that it was grilling a friend of the British Royal Family when it had Axel B. Gravem before it last week as a witness. It probably has still to hear of his fairy-tale experience when he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford ten years ago.

Gravem, a slight, blond student with a sunny disposition and unfailing optimism, went to Oxford from the University of California. At the time he was a crack tennis-player, in fact one of the twenty best amateurs in the United States. He made the Oxford University tennis-team at once, remaining a member of it during his three years as a Rhodes Scholar and winding up as president (captain) of it.

The team became celebrated for its prowess and was in great demand for matches not only throughout the British Isles but also on the European Continent. Gravem, its star player, was taken up by English society. Week-ends became to him a succession of house-parties.

Duke's Tennis-Mentor

On one of these week-ends in the country, soon after he reached England, the young Californian fell in with the younger members of the Royal Family. The Duke of York was taking a fancy to tennis. He took a liking to Gravem, and his exuberant American enthusiasm. Gravem was invited to Buckingham Palace for a week-end. Like most of the Rhodes Scholars, he had little money and made the trip to the palace in a bus. Rhodes Scholar colleagues delight to tell how the diminutive tennis-star, a suitcase in either hand, walked up the drive to the Palace, saluted the Royal guards and announced himself as a guest of the Royal Household.

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Laurence R. Wilder

A week-end of much tennis-playing with the Duke of York followed. From then on, Gravem was a frequent guest at the Palace and at Windsor Castle. In being taken up by royalty, he reached a higher social standing than any of his colleagues at Oxford.

The way he "took it" brought many a chuckle to fellow Rhodes Scholars. Far from high-hatting the others, Gravem, upon his return to classes, regaled them with stories of his experiences in select society. Some of the stories have no doubt been embellished in the retelling. Some may be apocryphal.

Wide World

Axel B. Gravem testifying at Washington

But Gravem himself, at a recent social gathering, brought down the house with a narrative of the informality with which he made himself at home in the Royal Household. On one occasion he mentioned, he had chosen the most palatial of the Royal baths after a tennis-game and was enjoying the Royal showers, singing merrily, when the curtain parted and the Prince of Wales walked in for his bath. Gravem, no mean choser, had picked the bath of the future King of England.

On one of his early visits to Buckingham Palace, Gravem, so the story goes, was seated on a divan at afternoon tea, balancing a teacup and saucer on one knee and a cake-plate on the other, and holding out his hand to receive a cake helping when Princess Mary entered. This was a situation which the breezy Westerner had not anticipated. There seemed to be nothing to do, as others rose, but to take the introduction sitting, with a cheery "hello" and nod.

Liked by Royalty

The Royal Family, like the Oxford students, liked him. Colleagues tell of the Royal limousine rolling up to the Wimbledon Courts' entrance one morning and a crowd gathering for a glimpse of the Queen or the Prince of Wales or the Duke of York, only to be confronted by Gravem, sitting alone on the back seat and wearing a broad grin as a liveried footman opened the door and helped him to the door with his tennis-trappings.

On one occasion, after Gravem had been coaching the Duke of York at tennis for some time, the two were playing doubles and paired together at Wimbledon. Several members of the Royal Family, including Queen Mary, were looking on from the side-lines. The game got rather hot.

The Duke seemed to be cutting across Gravem's side as he ran up to the net. Onlookers were amazed to hear Axel, in exasperation, cry out, "Get back there; confound you. You're crabbing my game!" The Duke meekly "got back."

Gravem came to Washington about two years ago and became a comparatively obscure member of the legal staff of the RFC. Previously while traveling in South America he had a chance reunion with the Prince of Wales. Needless to say the Prince remembered him well.

"Fixing" Is Denied

The Senate committee investigating the munitions industry summoned Gravem before it on the basis of testimony by Laurence R. Wilder, Chairman of the Board of the Gulf Industries, of Pensacola, Florida. Wilder had testified that Gravem, after leaving the RFC to practise law in Washington, had told him that for $250,000 he could get a "fixer" to arrange for him to get some naval business. Gravem indignantly denied the story told by Wilder and two of Wilder's associates.

Acme

The Duke of York

When asked whether he had mentioned $250,000 as a fee for the service of a "fixer," Gravem said the most he had done was to suggest that one Arthur P. Homer, a naval architect, might assist the firm in preparing bids and specifications to compete effectively for naval contracts.

Homer, according to the testimony, described himself as an old acquaintance of President Roosevelt. In 1932 he solicited contributions for the Roosevelt campaign from ship-builders, but his efforts were repudiated as unauthorized by James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman.

F. W. Larouche, an investigator for the committee, said that Homer had told him that he had been "peddling paint in New York at $25 a week" prior to Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration, but that he then came to Washington. Larouche produced what he said were memoranda from Mr. Homer's files describing the steps by which the Navy Department was led to reconsider an informal rejection of bids for destroyer construction from a shipbuilding company at Bath, Maine.

DIOGENES.

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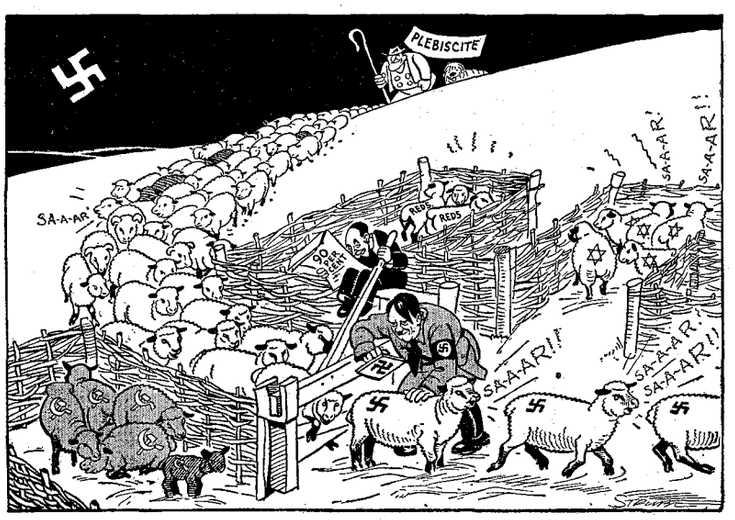
The Saar Problem After the Plebiscite

Before Union of the Territory With Germany Is Accomplished, Important Questions, Which Have Been Under Discussion By France and Nazi Governments, Must Be Settled

By James K. Pollock

The orderly conclusion of the Saar Plebiscite constituted a big step toward the final liquidation of this important European problem. But it must not be forgotten that, altho the Saar has almost completely passed out of the newspaper head-lines, the problem is not yet entirely solved.

Following the announcement of the result of the election, the Plebiscite Commission journeyed to Geneva to make its report to the Council. As a precaution, all the ballots were neatly packed in boxes and taken out of the Territory with the Commission under guard of the international troops. Since that time they have been destroyed.



Back to the Fold

—The Daily Express (London)

When the Plebiscite Commission arrived in Geneva, a delay occurred before the Council could take action. Certain difficulties concerning the demilitarization of the Saar and the destruction of certain railway stations on the French border bobbed up, and for twenty-four hours Geneva was agog with excitement. Would new difficulties interpose themselves at the last minute to prevent a settlement?

Committee's Recommendations

Fortunately this flurry of excitement soon ended and the Council was able on January 17 to announce its decision publicly. The Committee of Three headed by Baron Aloisi of Italy, which had already done yeoman service for peace in bringing the French and German Governments together before the Plebiscite, recommended:

(1) that the entire Saar Territory be reunited with Germany; (2) that March 1 be set as the date for the installation of Germany in the Territory; and (3) that the Committee of Three be charged with securing all the arrangements between the French and German Governments which are necessary for transferring the Territory to Germany. The recommendations also included a proviso that in the event complete agreement was not had before February 15, the Council should meet and take whatever action would be necessary in the circumstances.

The Council, after thanking the Governing Commission and the Plebiscite Commission for their services, indulged in a period of brief speechmaking and unanimously accepted the recommendations of its committee. The overwhelming vote cast for Germany had greatly simplified the task of the Council in deciding on the fate of the Territory.

But the words of M. Laval, the French Foreign Minister, spoken at the Council table, were of great significance. The Council, he said, has not yet finished its task. Before union of the Saar with Germany is accomplished, he added, important questions must be settled, and these questions are *numerous and complex*. To what questions did he refer and why are they so important? The answer to this sentence will explain why the Saar problem still remains to be "solved."

Under the Treaty of Versailles it was provided that in the event of union of the Saar with Germany, France should be paid in gold for the mines which had been given to her by the Treaty. With great foresight and harmony, the French and German Governments had come to an agreement in Rome on December 3 concerning the manner of settlement of the outstanding problems, including the mines.

Agreement Aids Task

This agreement not only facilitates the holding of the Plebiscite, but it also will help in these weeks of final negotiation.

Nevertheless, the decision has been taken and the Saar is to return to Germany on March 1. If the delicate negotiations concerning every specific point involved in the transfer of the Territory are not definitely concluded before February 15, the Council must intervene and bring about a settlement. The French and German Governments have been discussing these matters at Basle, and it is to be hoped that agreement can be had on all points before March 1.

It should be repeated, however, that the points involved in these negotiations are, in M. Laval's words, numerous and complex.

First of all is the payment for the coal-mines. Under the Rome agreement Germany has agreed to pay a lump sum of 900,000,000 francs to the French Government for its mines, railways, customs-stations and other property in the Saar, such payment to be provided by handing over 95 per cent. of the French notes and other foreign means of payment circulating in the Saar, and by free delivery of coal so spread as to insure full payment in five years.

Points Under Discussion

In addition, Germany is to pay dues on the Warndt mine-leases averaging 2,200,000 tons of coal per annum for five years, or, if the 900,000,000 franc-payment has not by then been discharged in full, until such time as the payment might be completed. If there is enough money circulating in the Territory, and the transfer can be arranged for by the Bank of International Settlement, the most important of the outstanding problems can be solved. It is to be assumed that no difficulties should occur concerning the transfer of coal.

James K. Pollock

But one problem, that of the Saar loans taken up outside of the Territory, is likely to provide serious trouble. Under existing agreements the position of the private creditor does not appear to be very well secured. Five per cent. of the Bank of France notes and other foreign means of payment recovered in the Saar after the Plebiscite are to be devoted to their service. But Geoffrey G. Knox, Chairman of the Governing Commission, estimated these loans to amount to 55,000,000 French francs in short-term loans, and 110,000,000 French francs, 890,000 English pounds, and 2,900,000 dollars in long-term loans.

(Continued on page 35)

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Russo-American Trade Hopes Fade

Collapse of Washington Debt and Claims Negotiations Results in Abolition of United States Consulate General at Moscow

Collapse of the debt and claims negotiations between the United States and Russia dimmed the once-bright promises of trade revival with the Soviet republics. As told in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week the chief obstacle to a settlement was Russian insistence upon a loan. Washington's resultant displeasure with the Soviet Government was shown in an announcement by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the United States would abolish the Consulate General established in Moscow last March, and reduce the personnel of the Embassy.

Altho William C. Bullitt was to return from Philadelphia to Moscow as Ambassador as soon as he had completely recovered from the effects of an operation for a minor jaw infection, it was reported in Washington dispatches that the United States probably would not proceed with the construction of an Embassy.

Meanwhile, it was noted that United States trade with Russia is relatively insignificant, totaling approximately $12,000,000 annually each way.

No American Loans

The failure of the debt negotiations meant that no government credit facilities would be available to exporters dealing with Russia and that the U.S.S.R. could obtain no American loans even from the private money market in the United States. The State Department action, it was noted, did not mean any diplomatic break.

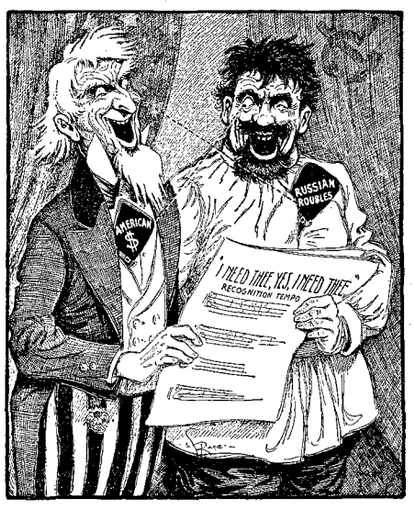
At Moscow, Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, criticized the United States for the breakdown of the debt and trade negotiations at Washington. In a formal statement issued to the press M. Litvinoff referred to his conversations with President Roosevelt during the first two weeks in November, 1933, and said that the fundamental principles for the liquidation of the mutual Soviet-American financial plans had been laid down then. He had foreseen no difficulties in working out the details when he left Washington.

© Underwood

William C. Bullitt

But, to his regret, in the succeeding negotiations begun in Moscow by Ambassador Bullitt and continued later by the State Department with Soviet Ambassador Alexander A. Troyanovsky, one of the fundamental clauses of the agreement reached in Washington was put in question: namely, the one concerning a loan.

M. Litvinoff declared that the Soviet side had adhered strictly to the provisions of the Washington agreement, and had refused to "follow the path which would have led to complete annulment of the results achieved previously, and to the necessity of new negotiations concerning the fundamental principles of agreement."



The International Trade Profundo Duet

—A. G. Racey in *The Daily Star* (Montreal)

For a Dominion of India

A storm of protest rose throughout India when it was realized that the Indian Constitution Bill before Parliament made no mention of Dominion status. It abated somewhat, however, when Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, in moving second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, gave a pledge that India some day would become a fully self-governing Dominion.

The Government, he said, stood firmly by the pledge contained in the preamble to the 1919 Bill and by the interpretation put upon it by the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, in 1929, on the authority of the Government of that day, that "the natural issue of India's progress is the attainment of Dominion status."

Any concessions to India made now, it was related in London press messages, might be too late to win the support of the Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Party, but at least a pledge of Dominion status in the Bill might make allies of the Moderates and Liberals in India.

In Britain, it was said that the Nationalist Government had defeated so decisively the die-hard opponents of the Bill that it would risk little by inserting a pledge of Dominion status in the new Constitution. On the other hand, it would win the certain support of the Labor Party, which has all along favored Dominion status for India.

In Foreign Fields

Geneva: Great Britain, France, and Sweden informed the League of Nations on February 4 that they were lifting the arms embargo in Bolivia's favor, in accordance with recommendations of the League's Chaco Advisory Committee, which decided on January 16 that Paraguay had rejected its peace proposals to end the long, stubborn war between Paraguay and Bolivia. South American dispatches indicated that the lifting of the ban might prove the decisive factor in the battle for Villa Montes, Bolivian base and chief Paraguayan objective.

At La Paz, Bolivian capital, it was estimated that 100,000 would be involved in the greatest battle of the three-year conflict.

• • •

Tokyo: Admiral Mineo Osumi, the Navy Minister, told the Diet that the Pacific non-fortification treaty was disadvantageous to Japan. If the treaty were to expire concurrently with the Washington Naval Treaty of 1922, Japan would not object, he said, but was ready to discuss revision and renewal if the other signatories so desired. *Nichi Nichi* interpreted the Admiral's statement as meaning that if the non-fortification treaty were renewed Japan would demand that Hawaii and Singapore—British naval base—be included and Japan's mandated islands be excluded.

• • •

Colombo, Ceylon: Ceylon, the "pearl garden" of the Indian Ocean, in recent weeks became a plague-ridden land of horror. More than 12,000 died and at least 1,000,000—nearly one-sixth of the population—were afflicted by the ravages of a mysterious "green germ malaria." *The Lancet*, British medical weekly, said that the seeds of the present epidemic of malaria in Ceylon were sown eight centuries ago. Invading Tamils from Southern India drove the Singhalese into the mountains. They returned when the Tamils had departed, and found their cities and irrigation systems in the northern and eastern portions of the island in a state of ruin, waste, and malaria. This year's epidemic, it was said, followed the pattern of previous ones. Workmen have been rushed to every swamp and pool in the 25,332 square miles of Ceylon, oiling the waters, even to the smallest streams and pools. Doctors have been working day and night in laboratories, struggling against the germ.

• • •

Belgrade: Premier Bogoljub Yevtitch announced on February 6 the dissolution of the Narodno Pretstavnistvo (Yugoslav Parliament) which was elected on November 20, 1931. Elections will occur on May 5. and the new deputies will meet on June 3. This Parliament was the first after the proclamation of the dictatorship, under the assassinated King Alexander I, and was chosen by an open ballot from which all former political parties were excluded.

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Germany and the Anglo-French Bid

Hitler's Government Explores Approaches to Joint Proposals for Settling Europe's Problems to Increase Prospects for Peace

To learn what action Germany would take in replying to the Anglo-French proposals of February 3 that there should be a general settlement in Europe among Germany and the other Powers, to increase the prospects of peace, was the chief interest of British and French statesmen last week.

In Germany the main concern of the Government of Chancellor-Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was to explore approaches to that settlement. The suggested confidence and trust agreement, as told in THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 9, would provide for security in Europe through pacts among all the interested parties.

For "Air Locarno"

Regarding armaments in general, agreements would be established, and, as the official communiqué said, "in the case of Germany" they would replace the provisions of part of the Treaty of Versailles limiting German arms and armed forces. Also, the participants in the Anglo-French policy asked Germany, Italy, and Belgium, the other signers of the Locarno Pact, to conclude a defensive air-convention among the five nations.

European

The former German Crown Prince

On the German side, in addition to the supreme agent, Chancellor Hitler, appeared two striking figures. One was former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, whom the Chancellor called into conference to discuss the "Air Locarno" devised by France and Britain. As far as was known it was the first direct meeting between the two men. The mild and bashful former Crown Prince who once was described as "pretty, but not handsome," and a die-hard militarist, until this occasion had been conspicuous only by his absence from the political scene in Germany.

Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi foreign policy expert, was the other person who made his presence felt in the German reaction to the Anglo-French proposals. Born in Reval, Estonia, he became a German citizen, and has been a member of the Reichstag since 1930.

In an editorial in the main Nazi organ, *Voelkischer Beobachter*, he said that a general agreement concluded freely by Germany and the other Powers would represent a significant advance if equality for all parties were guaranteed from the start. Germany could negotiate, he added, only as a State unconditionally equal in the matter of the political consequences of any pact.

European

Alfred Rosenberg

Berlin dispatches reported that it was thought the form of the German response might be a set of questions on several points which were not clear to the German Government. The questionnaire, it was stated, would be addressed to London and Paris, and would demand specific details on the proposed pact for collaboration in the air against unprovoked aggression, on the promise of German arms equality, and on the other points in the communiqué.

Unrest in France

Serving as a not altogether gentle reminder that the wounds left by the "Little Revolution" of a year ago had not healed, thousands of young men staged a demonstration against the Government near Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris last week on the first anniversary of the riots following the Stavisky affair last year.

Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin and the Prefect of Police were hissed and jeered as they left the service in memory of the nineteen persons who died on February 6, 1934, in city-wide riots. Heads were clubbed by the gendarmes when a section of the crowd refused to move on. Most of the trouble came from Royalist and Leftist groups which tore down each other's posters. Red paint, liberally splashed in the Place de la Concorde, where most of the victims in the 1934 rioting fell before police bullets, formed a poignant souvenir of the "Little Revolution."

Former Premier Gaston Doumergue, who was called out of retirement last year to "save the Republic" after the fall of the Daladier cabinet, warned his countrymen on the eve of the anniversary that "civil war to-morrow would mean foreign war almost immediately."

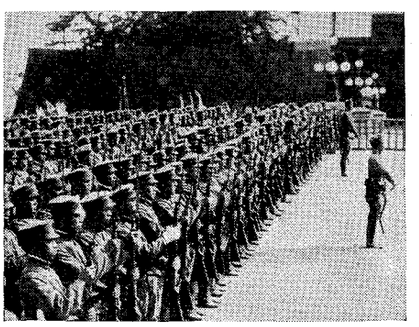
While last week's clashes between demonstrators and the police were minor compared with the rioting of a year ago, which shook the Republic to its foundations, they were considered sharply indicative of the state of internal unrest that continues in France to-day.

The youthful M. Flandin, who has been conducting a middle-of-the-road policy, apparently has not been completely successful in wiping out the dangerous symptoms of internal revolt that resulted in the riots of a year ago. Last week's demonstrations indicated that unrest in France still is far from allayed.

All through the day of February 6 the police kept the crowds in the Place de la Concorde moving. But with the coming of night their task grew impossible and great masses of humanity jammed in among the trees and light posts. Crowds shouting "Long live the King!" swirled beneath the lamps of the great plaza. There were equally noisy demonstrations by Republican and Nationalist groups.

Manchurians in Mongolia

Manchukuo troops, including infantry in trucks and fifty cavalrymen, said to have been officered by Japanese, crossed the Manchukuo border into Outer Mongolia near Bor Nor (Lake Buir) on the last day of January. They occupied a small fortress in Outer Mongolian territory, according to a message received in Moscow from Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia.



Acme

Japanese troops in front of the Imperial Palace in Tokyo

Premier Gendun of the Mongolian People's Republic—a State formed along Soviet lines—issued a statement in which he declared that Mongolian troops had offered no resistance.

The incident was described as one of several which had occurred in an area claimed by both Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo. Meanwhile, representatives of Manchukuo and Outer Mongolia were discussing the time and place for a conference to settle the boundary dispute.

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Beginning the Largest Artificial Lake

The Closing of the Tunnel-Gate at Boulder Dam Starts the Accumulation of a Lake So Large That Three to Four Years Will Be Required to Fill It

Slowly accumulating on the up-stream side of Boulder Dam is a body of water that ultimately will be the largest ever created through man's ingenuity. It will be eleven times greater in capacity than the next in size, the lake impounded by the Elephant Butte Dam in New Mexico, and twelve times as large as the reservoir of the great Assuan Dam on the Nile in Egypt.

Wide World

Francis T. Crowe

Three to four years will be required to fill it. By next June the lake will be 300 feet deep, and extend from the dam sixty miles; it then will contain approximately 3,000,000 acre-feet of water, or about one-tenth of the ultimate capacity of the reservoir. By next year it is expected that there will be enough water in the lake to start the power-plant.

Eventually the dam will develop 1,800,000 horse-power. In addition, it will pour fertility over 2,100,000 acres of thirsty land. It will put an end to the menace of floods in Imperial Valley, and it will supply water to several cities, including Los Angeles.

Two Years Early

The final stage of this enormous project began two weeks ago, when a signal from Francis Trenholm Crowe, construction engineer for the Six Companies, Inc., brought down a gate, twelve feet thick, to close the last diversion-tunnel. Crowe, a graduate of the University of Maine who has been building dams since 1903, to-day is one of the biggest figures in engineering. He was the man who figured out exactly how Boulder Dam should be built, and induced the Six Companies to make a bid.

Credit for the successful and speedy completion of the enormous job, two and a half years ahead of the scheduled time, usually goes to him. More than six feet tall, nearly bald, genial in disposition, and about fifty-five years old, he is known to all the workmen on the job as "the Old Man."

The magnitude of the Boulder Dam project dwarfs every other single engineering job ever undertaken by man.

Every operation involved in the construction required calculation in millions. Millions of cubic feet of concrete were poured; millions of tons of sand and gravel had to be dug, processed, and transported; millions of cubic yards of rock required to be removed.

Moreover, problems confronting the engineers transcended mere matters of magnitude. They were faced with difficulties due to the isolation of the site, extremes of weather, the towering cliffs on either side of the river, and the treacherous stream, one of the most unpredictable on the North American Continent.

Taming a Wild River

On an average, the Colorado River discharges approximately 22,000 cubic feet of water a second past the dam-site, but, in flood time, it often becomes a roaring torrent flowing 300,000 cubic feet a second.

The first step in taming the river was to make temporary disposal of the water. The dam-builders accomplished this by driving four huge rainbow-shaped tunnels—two on each side—through the solid rock of the canyon walls, opening above the dam-site and discharging below it.

Each of these tunnels was more than 3,000 feet long and fifty-six feet in diameter, making a total of two and a half miles of tunnel large enough in diameter to swallow a four-story building.

The next step was to build small coffer-dams above and below the site. On the dam-site proper it was necessary to remove mud and sand to a depth of nearly 150 feet, to reach solid rock for the foundation.

Wide World

The first water running over the dirt coffer-dam, just before the last diversion-tunnel, in the background, was closed by its 2,400,000-pound gate. The view is up-stream from the foot of the dam

The final building operation, the actual pouring of the dam, called for the application of entirely new principles in concrete construction. The dam was poured in sections, and the entire mass was permeated with pipes which formed the cooling unit of a giant refrigerating system.

This was necessary because of the heat liberated by chemical reactions in the setting cement. In smaller structures this heat is conducted to the surface and escapes rapidly, but in the veritable mountain of the dam, 727 feet high, 1,180 feet across at the top, and 650 feet thick at the bottom, the heat would have remained for a long time. The temperature might have become high enough to destroy the strength of the concrete.

The transportation of gravel, or "aggregate" as the engineers call it, was one of the largest problems of the project. A total of 27,000,000 tons of crude gravel were moved for the job. Twenty-seven miles of railroad and a 1,000-foot pile-bridge over the river were constructed to transport this material to the aggregate plant, where it was sifted, cleaned and prepared for the concrete-mixer.

A New Resort-City

The river itself provided the gravel which the engineers selected. A suitable deposit, laid down in prehistoric times by ancient flood-waters, was discovered on the Arizona side, eleven miles by road up-stream from the dam-site. The deposit was large—a small pocket of the desert in itself, but virtually all of it was dug out and transported to the aggregate plant, leaving a huge hole where the gravel formerly lay.

For mixing the concrete, a monster plant was constructed, capable of delivering the more than 45,000,000 cubic feet needed for the dam without a shut-down and at the rate of 170,000 cubic yards a month, working sixteen hours a day.

In addition to these mechanical details, a major problem was created by the army of workmen required. A model city was laid out before the beginning of operations, providing homes, restaurants, churches, amusement centers, schools and other necessities of community life.

This settlement, now known as Boulder City, is one of the finest towns of the West. It soon will be a resort-city, located on a fresh-water lake 115 miles long.

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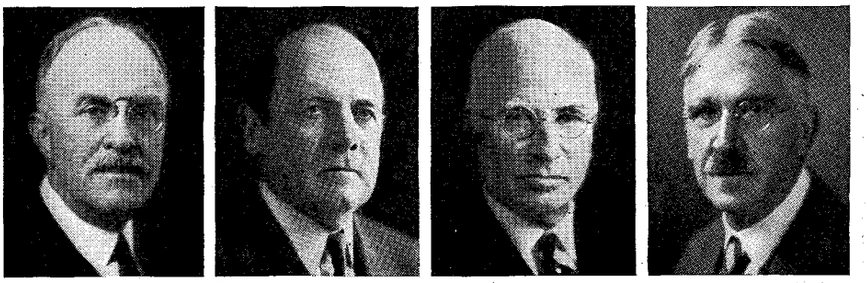
Young Men's Report Stirs Interest

Warning from Committee of Twelve, Young Men's Council of the Financial District, New York, That the Path to Opportunity Is Becoming Blocked, Brings Many Comments



Keystone | Underwood | © Underwood | Underwood

Left to right, Oswald Garrison Villard, Samuel W. Reyburn, Daniel Willard, and Dr. John Dewey

Industrialists, business men, lawyers, engineers, manufacturers, educators, religious leaders, churchmen, and young men but lately sheathed in long trousers, have shown a profound interest in the report which was made recently by the Committee of Twelve, Young Men's Council of the Financial District, in New York City.

Since the publication of excerpts from that report in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 15, 1934, letters of inquiry have inundated Jesse Gordon, Chairman of the Committee. Every region of the country and virtually every business and profession are represented in these requests for complete copies of the report and for additional information concerning the Committee's plans.

Broadcast Being Arranged

Among the correspondents are subscribers to THE LITERARY DIGEST in Canada and Holland. So great, indeed, has been the demand that arrangements for a broadcast are being made, one of the speakers to be Mr. Gordon; the other probably will be some representative of the narrow Street which begins at a cemetery and ends in a river.

The Committee's report, it will be recalled, said that the path to opportunity is fast becoming blocked, except to those of wealth and social position, and that "unless American business leadership, or any other leadership, takes into consideration the undercurrent of resentment against unequal opportunity, there will be an increasing expression of radical discontent among American youth."

The young men who drew up the report —their ages, by the way, ran between nineteen and twenty-five—are not themselves radical. They place their reliance in the Constitution, and welcome "the new affirmations of the solid virtues of life," and "the return to the respect for tested experience."

They "have no illusions about the miracles of Fascism, Socialism, or Communism." The Committee found, in fact, that there still are young men who read Samuel Smiles's "Self-Help," and Matthews's "Getting on in the World."

Hundreds of copies of the report, and 1,000 photostatic copies of the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST were mailed throughout the country. Most of the comment elicited was favorable; criticism was scant.

A striking and significant letter came from Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, who is an example of those who rose to high position by virtue of ambition, initiative, and industry. Disagreeing with the assertion that the opportunities for business leadership are "fast becoming closed avenues to youth, with an exception of those of wealth and social standing," Mr. Willard wrote:

"The demands made upon leadership are so great at the present time that positions of importance can no longer be held, if they ever were, by those who may have been appointed to them merely because of their own personal wealth or influence, and if you were to look around in the immediate vicinity where you are located, you would, I think, see sufficient evidence of this fact."

Mr. Willard recited several cases of those who have achieved greatness, not had it thrust upon them:

Examples Are Cited

"Take the case of Mr. Jackson E. Reynolds, President of the First National Bank (of New York), who, as a boy, was without wealth or influence. Mr. Walter S. Gifford, President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is another case of the same kind. He was compelled to work his way through college and without influential relations.

"Others in the same class, and without going into detail, are Messrs. Owen D. Young, Newton D. Baker, Newcomb Carlton, R. B. White, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; F. E. Williamson, President of the New York Central Lines; Herbert Hoover, former President, and Gen. W. W. Atterbury, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"The list could be prolonged almost indefinitely. All of these men started as poor boys. You may be quite sure that the opportunities for leadership are still open, and will definitely remain open to those who show the capacity to assume leadership, and to do the particular thing which they set out to do, in a superior manner."

The list of those who provided their own yeast to rise in the world might have included Samuel W. Reyburn, who came out of the sawdust of a saw- and planing-mill in Arkansas to become a lawyer, financier, and a director in many companies and corporations. In his comment on the report, he stressed that every young man should do his job well, and effectively, and be always alert to learn.

"It is well for the young man to remember," wrote Mr. Reyburn, "that it is readiness for opportunities that makes for success in the business of life. Opportunities often come by chance, but readiness for them never does. To be ready means preparation through hard work, both mental and physical, and self-discipline of the strictest kind."

Discontent and Idealism

While he was glad to see that idealism existed in this young group, "I do hope," he wrote, "you will not let that lead you into such broad fields as will cause you young fellows to be superficial, and weaken your loyalty to the daily job. In studying a wide field you run the danger of developing a critical discontent, and mistaking it for idealism."

Jesse Gordon

Of those who commended the report George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General of the United States, wrote: "I think it is an extraordinarily vigorous, clear and convincing statement of principles that I wish might be acutely felt, and not only observed, but fought for, on the part of all American youth."

"There is little doubt that the report will have wide influence among young men," wrote R. E. G. Davis, Secretary of the Personnel Division of the Toronto (Canada) Y. M. C. A. "I was in Montreal over the week-end, and found the Young Men's Council of the Central Branch quite excited. They had seen an account of the report and were eager to do something along similar lines."

Congratulations on the substance of the

(Continued on page 27)

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Wins High Post

Ruth Woodsmall New Secretary of Y.W.C.A. World Council

Back in 1917, when the spirit of nationalism was rife throughout the world, Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall, Atlanta-born, had charge of a hostess-house at Camp Pike, Arkansas. A hostess-house was a place conducted by the Y.W.C.A. where mothers, wives, aunts, and sweethearts met their sons, husbands, nephews, and sweethearts while they were preparing for the Great War.

From Arkansas, Miss Woodsmall followed the boys to France, then to Germany for the Occupation, always in Y.W.C.A. work. Thence she traveled to Constantinople, where she aided in the work among Russian and Greek refugees.

It was a small world in Arkansas, and the Y.W.C.A. worker found that it was but a small bit of the larger world she was just beginning to know. She became internationally-minded; internationalism was her hobby.

Pach Brothers

Miss Ruth F. Woodsmall

In 1928 she obtained a leave of absence from the National Y.W.C.A. to make a study of Moslem women, her expenses being defrayed by the Rockefeller Foundation. She spent two years in this research, then obtained another leave to work with the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry and the Laymen's Fact-Finding Commission.

Miss Woodsmall was the only member who worked on both commissions. Her reward has come in being elected General Secretary of the World's Council of the Y.W.C.A. She succeeds Miss Charlotte T. Niven, who will join the staff of the national board on her return this fall.

The new World Secretary will take up her new duties in September, when she will go to Geneva, where she will keep in contact with the national Y.W.C.A. organizations of fifty countries.

Sixth Stanza for "America"

The Methodist Ministers' Association of Buffalo, New York, has approved the addition of a sixth stanza to "America," and will urge its incorporation in the new Methodist hymnal.

The extra stanza runs:

> "May all the nations share,
> Lord God, Thy gracious care,
> Thy name adore.
> Praise to the Prince of Peace,
> His kingdom still increase
> Till wrong and wars shall cease
> Forevermore."

The verse, which was composed by the Rev. Benjamin Copeland, is interpreted as an appeal to internationalism.

Methodists Assail Roosevelt

"The President Has Failed Most Utterly to Realize His Promises," Says Report to Methodist Federation for Social Service

Roosevelt performance has failed to live up to Roosevelt promise, according to a caustic report prepared by Dr. Harry F. Ward and Miss Winifred L. Chappell, of the Methodist Federation for Social Service. The report is, in fact, an indictment—the second they have drawn up.

The first, issued in December, accused the President of betraying the "forgotten man," and found fault with him for retaining the profit system. "Business men," said the December indictment, "use suasion and threats against his [the President's] big spending program. He talks now of turning the job back to the business men.

"The same mixture is in the minds of Mussolini and Hitler. Even they are sincere in wanting the good of their people, but, because they don't know what is wrong with the system, they don't know how to get what they want."

Severe Impeachment

The second impeachment is equally as severe. The New Deal, according to these critics, has served only to help those at the top, and to push down those clinging precariously to the bottom rung of the ladder up which the people were to climb.

Doctor Ward, a Left-Winger, believes that his church has slipped steadily in the same direction during the last decade. Other and earlier surveys on a variety of topics would seem to bear him out that radicalism is seeping into the Methodist ministerial and other Protestant ranks.

Born in London, Doctor Ward came to America in his youth. He studied at the University of Southern California, Northwestern, and Harvard. In 1899 he was ordained to the Methodist Episcopal Ministry, and served, until 1912, in churches in Chicago and Oak Park, Illinois.

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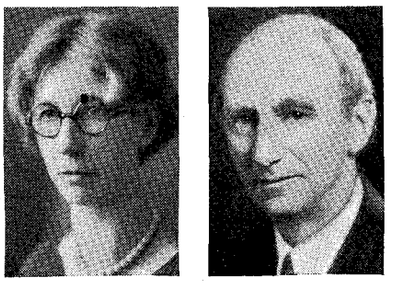
Can It Be True?

—Weed for King Features Syndicate



Miss Winifred L. Chappell, *left*, and Dr. Harry F. Ward

He was professor of social service at Boston University's School of Theology until 1918, when he joined the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York. He has written many books and articles on religious and sociological subjects, mostly of a liberal trend. Miss Chappell, too, is stamped with a similar liberal hue.

Comparing promises made in the President's "radio fireside chats," and in other addresses "with to-day's actual conditions," the report said that "the President has failed most utterly to realize his promises."

Here are some of the findings:

"The standard of living and culture for the overwhelming majority of the population is pushed steadily downward.

"Money Changers Back"

"Public works, the CCC, the blanket agreement, the code provisions, were relied on to get man back into industry, or into new construction; for the rest there were relief, work relief, made-work by means of the CWA, mattress factories, subsistence homesteads. All of these failed or were too slow.

"The codes tended to fix minimum wages around $12, but the minimum often became the maximum.

"The purchasing power of the average man has steadily decreased. . . . The net result, thus far, has been entirely top-heavy for the special privileged class.

"The money-changers are back. Roosevelt has continued the Hoover policy of seeking to save the debt structure by putting government credit behind the failing credit of big corporations. This has intensified the disease of our failing economic order—the piling up of a load of debt. The bankers have the money—billions lie idle in their banks. And they can and do call the tune.

"Meantime, concentration of ownership and income becomes increasingly greater at the top, and the standard of living for the overwhelming majority of the population is pushed steadily downward."

The report was mailed to members of the Federation, chiefly ministers of the Methodist Church, and to ministers of other denominations, and to church members interested in social service.

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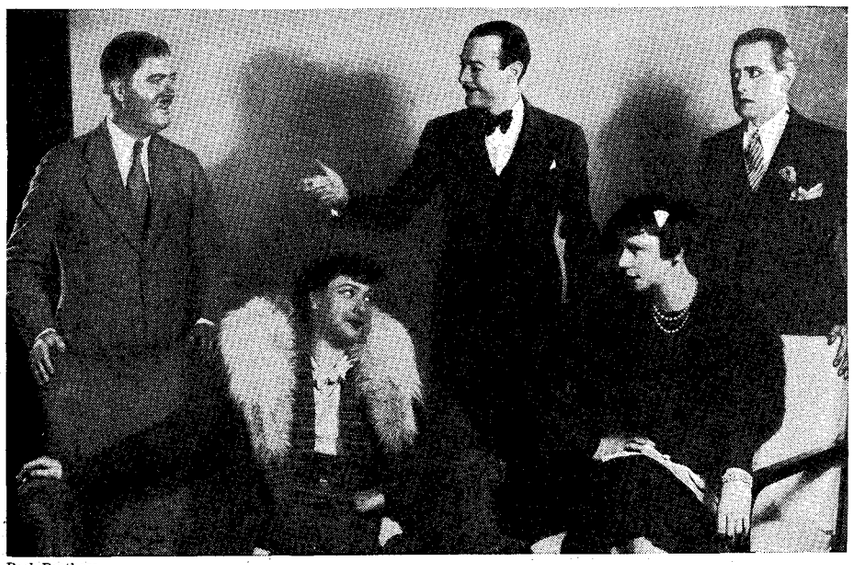
If It's Dated It's Safe

"It's You I Want," a French Farce Along Ancient Lines, Proves Once More That if Enough People Go Through Enough Doors, a Play Can Be Kept Alive



Pach Brothers

J. Malcolm Dunn, Earle Larimore, Taylor Holmes, Cora Witherspoon and Leona Maricle arrive at a conclusion concerning the events in "It's You I Want."

Once a season, with the regularity and exactness of a metronome's blunt tick, the drama of New York admits its age and wheels out a French farce.

Sometimes these French farces are thumpingly funny and so adroit that the wrinkles of time are scarcely to be detected on their surfaces. More frequently than not, they are forthrightly and unashamedly what they are and they make no even casual effort to hide the ravages of time. And if there is any single trick in theater which has been ravaged by time it is that one: the French farce.

A French farce, any French farce, is as pat and unalterable as a geometry problem. Indeed, in its mathematical precision and slavish following of set lines it amounts to a geometry problem. And the answer is always the same. No French farce can be any newer than, say, the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and no French farce ever tries to be any newer than that.

Slender and Brittle

Dramatists invariably rely on these drawing-room rodeos to pull them out of a rut when overwork has dulled their imaginations and producers, ever eager to furnish the public with something it can label in the first five minutes of acting time, continue to present them in the tedious hope that their frantic haste and impertinent humors will cloak the ancient machinery and make it more acceptable.

Somewhere between the French farce that is adroit and the one which is openly and admittedly an antique lies "It's You I Want," a slender and brittle evidence that the renaissance in the drama has not really penetrated through to the comic dramatists. It comes from the French of Maurice Braddell.

It is, of course, a mad play. Like a hundred of its blood-brethren it has a demoniac pace, its humors and jests are astonishing and it treats with the customs of half-a-dozen adults whose lives, apparently, are passed in opening and closing doors, hiding behind screens and darting in and out of apartments to no more purpose than avoiding each other.

It is often to be wondered why dramatists bother to bring all these persons together when, once they are together, two and a half hours of a theatrical evening are passed in militant efforts to keep them apart.

There is not much sense in such a mighty effort unless, of course, the dramatists who fabricate these plays own considerable stock in door and screen factories.

The truth is—and "It's You I Want" is not seized upon as reason but only as convenient excuse—that French farce has about exhausted its potentialities as a paralyzer of audiences. Practically all that can be done with the formula, and that never was very much, has been done; done and done until the whole scheme is threadbare and weak. It was, in its young time, a splendid formula discovered in an age in the drama when it was convenient to spring traps and to perform the slick gesture of letting an audience know something the characters evidently didn't.

Crafty Device Wearying

Audiences began to weary of the crafty device at about the time the theater lost its baby curls and began going to school. Social plays, psychological plays, lithographic and dynamic plays chocked to the brim with fiery events of the immediate day, crowded in to elbow aside the giddy old French farce and, in the last few years, only dramatists and producers cling fondly and desperately to the notion that a French farce is something magic which will attract audiences like deer to a salt-lick.

"It's You I Want," then, is no better nor any worse than scores which have preceded it. It serves here merely as the foundation and final token for a plea that dramatists recognize that the art of comic-theater writing has progressed leagues beyond that point around which French farce whirls. This is not to say that next season or the season after or even ten seasons hence a French farce will have no chance for survival or success, but only to say that it is an outmoded formula for playcrafting and that only the most adroit and conspicuously artful of dramatists can take that formula and make a walloping play from it.

In spite of all which, there will be, next season, a play adapted from a French farce.

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes!" a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamor are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers*. At the Shubert Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," another large and scuffling musical circus boasting such matters as opulent scenery, acres of girls, and Bert Lahr. At the Winter Garden.

"Ode to Liberty," a mink-coated comedy gently deriding the less agreeable and blunter credos of the Hammer and Sickle (or Red) set. Ina Claire gives a delicious performance. At the Little Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Masque Theater.

"Rain From Heaven," the most literate and intelligent treatment of the Nazi persecution theme yet made by the theater. Excellent performances sharpen its value. At the Golden Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliott's Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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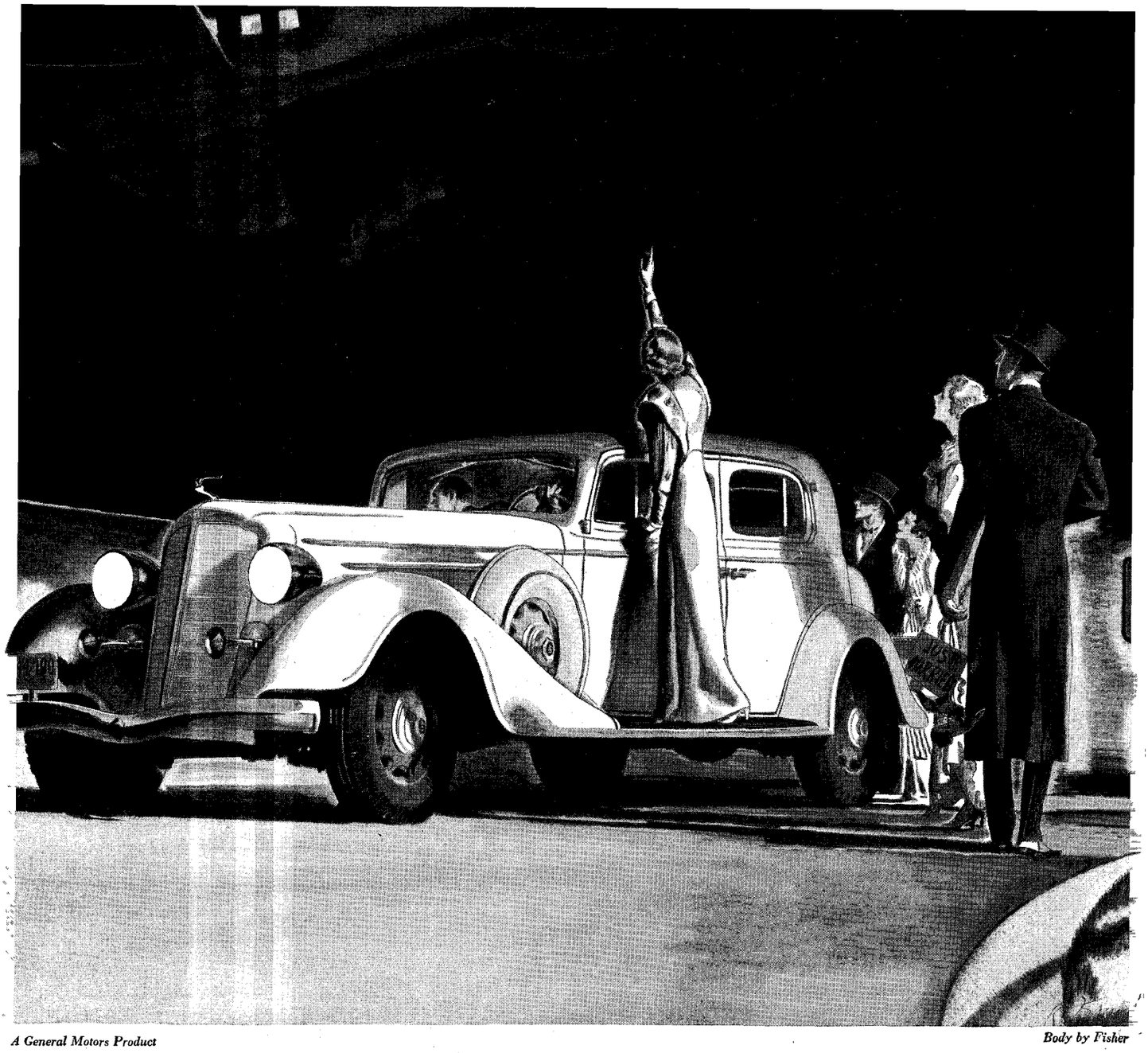

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BUICK, like all else, best demonstrates superiority by contrast. Though it seems that all the world would be familiar with Buick's unchallenged dependability, finer economy, performance, luxury and safety, two distinct groups do not know how superior Buick really is: Those who have never owned any car but Buick, and those who have never owned a Buick. The one, accustomed to Buick's complete satisfaction, and believing that no car surpasses it, is rightly content to go on with Buick. The other has yet to experience that satisfaction. It might be a revelation to the second group, for example, to see how quickly and easily a 1935 Buick Series 40 goes to top speed of 85 miles an hour . . . how its 93 horsepower flashes you from 10 to 60 miles an hour in 21 seconds . . . how surely and smoothly its safety brakes bring you to a smooth, straight stop. Such performance bespeaks quality. So does the gasoline economy which owners say averages 15 to 18 miles per gallon. In all 25 Buick models, style, room, luxury and the delightful Buick gliding ride are things for you to see and experience for yourself at your very first opportunity.

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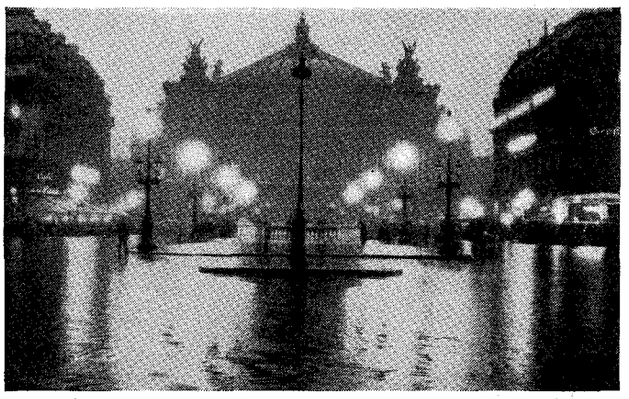
"Faust," an Institution at Paris

Gounod's Magnum Opus Passes Its Two-Thousandth Performance at the French Capital's "Big Opera," House Sold Out As Usual

By William P. Sears, Jr.

In Paris, Gounod's "Faust" is more than just an extremely popular grand opera—it is a national institution. When the stately old *Opéra* of the French capital bills this famous opus, the house invariably is sold out.



The Place de l'Opéra on a rainy night

It makes little difference whether the performers announced are stars or singers of lesser repute, the result is the same; the work is witnessed by crowds of enthusiastic and pleased patrons.

The first production of Gounod's version of the traffic of *Doctor Faustus* with the *Devil*, and the undoing of the beautiful *Marguerite*, took place at the *Théatre Lyrique* in Paris on the evening of March 19, 1859. The work was considered, at the time, to have no melody, and its reception was a cool one.

More than one critic condemned the work as unsound and obscure, and not a few remarked on the complete lack of melody throughout the score. On this memorable first night sincere applause greeted but two of the numbers, *Siebel's* aria and the "Soldiers' Chorus."

To-day these items are universally regarded as two of the most commonplace spots in the work. One critic at this first performance damned the work in no uncertain terms. "Gounod's work," he said, "is not moving because it does not sing. Study the music as closely as you will, it is only here and there that even so much as a fragment or phrase of melody can be discovered."

Scorn From Critics

Not many years passed, however, before the critics of the newer day scorned the work; this time they united to declare the work far too sugary, and too sweet in obvious melody. In the 'nineties, it is said, "good Christians" wondered whether they were doing the proper thing when they witnessed the church scene.

In 1875, "Faust" was presented at the *Palais Garnier*, the actual *Grand Opéra*. The success of the piece was firmly established, and, by 1894, the work had reached its one thousandth presentation.

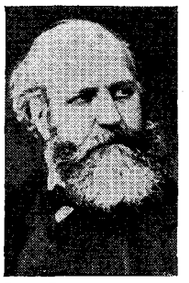
On the occasion of this singular anniversary in the history of opera, a fitting celebration took place. A bust of Gounod, by Falguière, was unveiled and a specially written cantata by the noted composer of "Mignon," Ambroise Thomas, saluted the triumph of "Faust." Gounod had died the previous year, and the affair was in the nature of a commemorative exercise.

When Messager became the director of Paris's "Big Opera" in 1908, he undertook the rehabilitation of "Faust." New scenery and costumes were prepared and a new "Faust" graced the boards of the French capital.

By 1912, the Gounod opus had reached the 1,500 mark. This was followed, on December 24, 1934, by the record-breaking high of 2,000. On this occasion the *Opéra* staged a gala presentation of the beloved setting of the Goethe legend. The event, which certainly was a landmark in the history of music, took on the color of a religious pilgrimage, and scores of people flocked to the opera-house to pay homage to Gounod and his brain-child, "Faust."

With Regal Splendor

The colorful Republican Guards lined the great stairway of the opera-house, and all musical and social Paris turned out in regal splendor for the festival. The members of the *Opéra* joined in the tribute to the composer, and the "Judex" from Gounod's great requiem, "Mors et Vita," was intoned by the chorus with orchestral accompaniment.



Brown Brothers

Gounod

Director Jacques Rouché prepared some new scenery for the Kermess scene, and novel lighting-effects and pyrotechnical devices were introduced in the Walpurgis Night episode. Philippe Gaubert conducted, while the part of *Faust* was taken by the tenor, Georges Thill, who for a season or two was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Association of New York.

The well-known Yvonne Gall appeared as *Marguerite*. Pernet sang the rôle of *Mephisto*, and Ferrer was the *Siebel*.

Brahms for "Brahmins"

Cycle Included in Toscanini Programs for Broadcasting

The music world celebrates on February 23 the 250th anniversary of the birth of Handel, and prepares for the 250th anniversary next month of the birth of Bach. At this time the works of these early masters are featured on programs everywhere. And so, Arturo Toscanini, evidently feeling that anniversaries are good occasions to overlook, inaugurates a Brahms Cycle. The Brahms Centenary was celebrated in 1933.

With the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, the unapproachable Italian *maestro* will perform six all-Brahms programs. A partial list of the programs and the dates of their broadcast are listed below.

This opportunity for radio listeners to become more familiar with the greatest works of Johannes Brahms ranks as the outstanding symphonic treat of Manhattan's musical season. The works of the last of music's so-called "three B's"—Bach, Beethoven, Brahms—still are in dispute.

Brahms Cycle Broadcasts

Sundays at 3 P.M., E.S.T.

February 17—Double Concerto for Violin and Cello. Variations on a Theme of Haydn. Symphony No. 1, in C minor. Mishel Piastro, violinist; Alfred Wallenstein, cellist.

February 24—"Tragic" Overture. Concerto for Violin, in D major. Symphony No. 2, in D major. Jascha Heifetz, violinist.

March 10—The German Requiem. Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano. Friedrich Schorr, baritone. The Schola Cantorum.

March 17—Symphony No. 3. Concerto No. 1 for Piano, in D minor. Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

March 31—The "Liebeslieder" Valses. The Schola Cantorum.

April 7—Symphony No. 4. Concerto No. 2 for Piano, in B-flat major. Ossip Gabrilovitch.

There is a large group, however, which follows in the footsteps of the original "Brahmins," and supports all the compositions of Brahms. These critics have nothing but praise for the music of Brahms, which has been slow in becoming popular, possibly because it is contemplative, rather than dramatic, as Beethoven's often is.

Arturo Toscanini's power of recreation is so overwhelming that in his decade as conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, he has revolutionized the music-lover's tastes.

In his conducting there are heard middle voices and middle shadings. Toscanini does not alternate heights and depths in fictitious contrasts. He brings all the constituents of a score into an organized design of the utmost clarity, symmetry and strength, and projects the whole with electrifying power and intensity. Toscanini, like Brahms, is a musical architect. CARLETON SMITH.

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A TRUE STORY

about JOHN ROY REID

Awarded highest score out of 600 babies competing in Oklahoma State Fair's "Health Clinic" . . . Simple health aid he uses regularly described by mother.

Any parent can easily imagine how thrilled a mother is when her child earns the highest score for health in competition with over 600 babies. In the case of John Roy Reid, the winning of a health award at 23 months of age must have been especially gratifying to his mother, Mrs. J. R. Reid, 1441 West 48th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Only fourteen months before entering the State Fair "Health Clinic" competition, John Roy was subject to habitual constipation, an ailment certainly not conducive to glowing health then or in the future. Mrs. Reid made a simple decision, one that proved of immediate and lasting benefit to her child.

Now very active and over two years old, John Roy still uses the simple health aid mentioned by his mother in her letter below:

"It gives me great pleasure to recommend Nujol, especially for children.

"My little boy was weaned at nine months and developed an acute aversion for liquids. Due to the small amount that he consumed, he was habitually constipated.

"Daily use of Nujol quickly cleared this up, and at 23 months of age, out of over 600 babies competing in a 'Health Clinic' at the Oklahoma State Fair, John Roy made the highest score.

"Am enclosing a picture of him. He is now 26 months old and although very active, still finds Nujol to be one of his greatest aids to perfect health."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork," now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

What is your Nujol story? If you have been using Nujol for ten years or more, if you are bringing up your children on it, tell us. Address Stanco Incorporated, Dept. 7-Z, 2 Park Ave., New York City.

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On the Current Screen

"The Good Fairy" (AAA), Ferenc Molnar's version of the *Cinderella* story, which includes a parable about the dangers of doing good, has been made into a lively and entertaining screen farce, thanks in great part to a pair of excellent performances by two expert stage actors, Frank Morgan and Reginald Owen. In the title rôle, Margaret Sullavan, formerly seen in the cinema in dramatic parts, emerges as a comedienne.

A scene from "The Good Fairy"

Altho she plays with charm, gayety, and resource, there is a slightly sophisticated air about her which doesn't completely fit the character of the guileless young schemer of the narrative. "The Good Fairy" is chiefly in the mood of satirical fantasy, and William Wyler's direction is not always light enough to capture that quality.

However, these possible minor defects soon are forgotten when the Messrs. Morgan and Owen plunge into mad comedy.

Here is the story of a Budapest waif who was taught in the orphanage that she should be on the lookout for kind deeds to perform. After sundry adventures as an usher in a motion-picture palace, she encounters a rich, amiable, and amorous nitwit.

Her Good Deed

To escape from his clumsy advances, she tells him she is married. Being a benevolent fellow at heart, he at once replies that he will make her husband rich. That is her opportunity to do a good deed, so she picks out the name of a poor man from the telephone-book, and says that he is her husband, hoping to bestow charity on one in need.

It hardly is necessary to say that, in the screen version, she finds the poor man also is handsome and really does marry him. Chiefly, tho, the tale is concerned with the troubles caused the innocent poor man by the pretty interference of a heedless child.

It would have been greatly to the advantage of the new film if the adaptors had seen fit to minimize the amount of dialog.

Long scenes are devoted to showing two, or sometimes three, characters standing in a line in front of the camera, and talking away for dear life. Such direction makes for that unfortunate air of being just a photographed stage-play which is not conducive to the best interest of the cinema.

Mr. Morgan has the rôle of the philanthropic nitwit, a part similar to his *Duke of Florence* in "The Affairs of Cellini," and he plays it in that fluttering, mumbling, and apologetic manner which manages to be so hilariously funny. Mr. Owen has the less showy part of a friendly waiter, who insists on protecting the heroine's morals, whether they need it or not. As usual, he proves himself a comic of fine and individual skill. Herbert Marshall is less happily cast as the poor lawyer upon whom *The Good Fairy* seeks to bestow her benevolence.

• • •

"The Secret Bride" (AAA*)—A lively and entertaining, tho not very sensible, melodrama about a murderous attempt to "frame" an honest governor. It is rather well done, in the screen's familiar "pseudo-hard boiled" manner. Barbara Stanwyck and Warren William have the leading rôles.

• • •

"Wings in the Dark" (AA*)—The newest of the aviation dramas, having a certain novelty through the fact that its action doesn't take place during war time. Concerned more with sentiment than action, the film tells of the romance between a girl stunt-flyer and an ex-aviator who has been blinded in an accident. He has invented an instrument for "blind" flying, but is not allowed to demonstrate it, and the girl decides on a non-stop flight from Moscow to New York to get money to help him.

When she is lost out over the North Atlantic, the blind aviator kidnaps a plane, and, by means of his device, is able to save her. It might be added that his sight is restored during the ensuing excitement.

The film is far from plausible, either in its story, or in the manner of telling it. However, there is a certain amiable, sentimental air about it; the aviation scenes are good, and, most important of all, Myrna Loy plays the stunt-flyer with all of her charm, intelligence, and humor. Cary Grant is good as the blind aviator.

• • •

"Society Doctor"—Just another drama about sex among the physicians. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, The First World War, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield.	Broadway Bill, *The President Vanishes, *Babes in Toyland, *The Little Minister, *It's a Gift, *Clive of India, *The County Chairman, The Good Fairy, *The Secret Bride.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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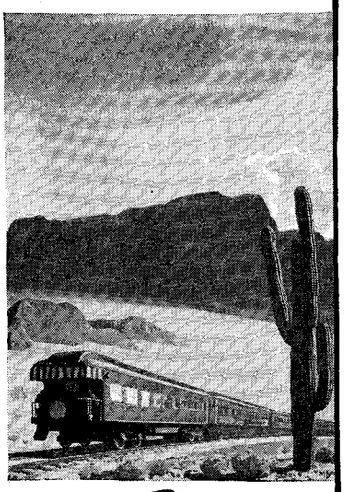

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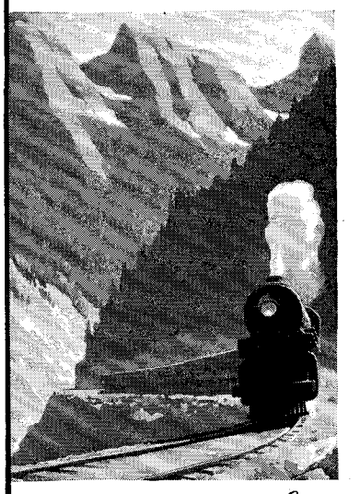

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From Los Angeles, you could take our Coast Line via **Santa Barbara** to **San Francisco,** following the Pacific's shore for over a hundred miles, and you could visit **Del Monte's** enchanted playground on the **Monterey Peninsula.** Or you could choose the San Joaquin Valley Line and include **Yosemite** and the **Big Trees.**

From San Francisco, our Cascade would whisk you north to the Pacific Northwest, past snow-capped **Mt. Shasta** and close to **Crater Lake,** a short sidetrip. Then you would return across the continent on a northern United States or Canadian line. Stopover anywhere you like.

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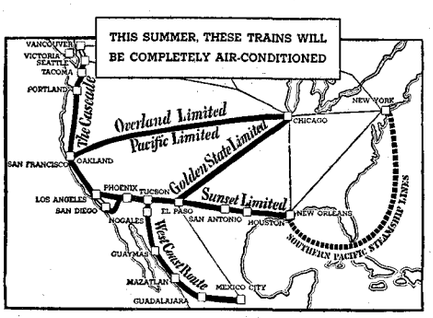
In a lovely setting of brilliant tropical flowers and luxuriant foliage, San Diego will open the California Pacific International Exposition on May 29. We will be glad to send you a free booklet describing it. Southern Pacific will have direct, air-conditioned through Pullman service to San Diego through **El Paso,** the border metropolis, **Southern Arizona,** spectacular **Carriso Gorge,** gay **Agua Caliente** and **Tia Juana.** This is the only line to San Diego that dips into Old Mexico.



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Two years ago the first-class summer roundtrip fare from Chicago to California, including a lower berth both ways, was $137.56. This summer it will be only $117.50. Two years ago the one way coach fare from Chicago to California was $40. Now it's only $34.50. Similar reductions from all eastern and mid-western cities on all classes of fares.

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Southern Pacific

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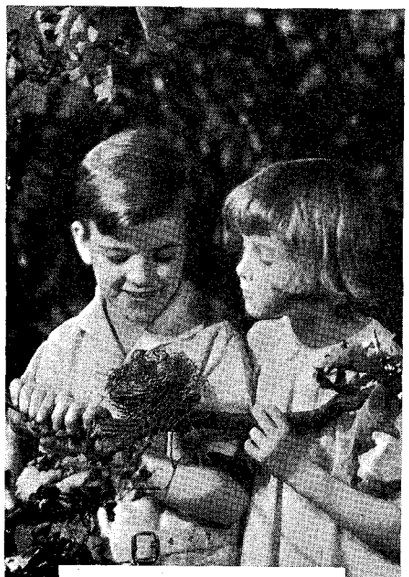

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IN a few short weeks, their wings strong, the birds will be shooed out of the nest to fend for themselves. Your fledglings must spend years strengthening themselves to meet the world single-handed. Protect them now against having to face life too early or unequipped. Life insurance will look after their education — even take your place financially if it should be necessary.

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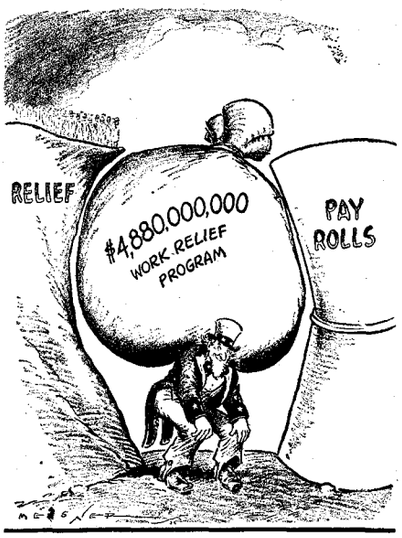
Topics in Brief



Something to Bridge the Gap

—Messner in the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*

MAYBE if we stream-line our next depression it'll pass faster.—***Arkansas Gazette.***

IN Louisiana, Huey believes in National Guarding his rights.—***Dallas Morning News.***

PERHAPS G. O. P., after all, stands for Grand Old Possum.—***Buffalo Courier-Express.***

GOVERNMENT, these days, is just some figures followed by nine naughts.—***Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.***

WHEN are we going to get around to a relief program for the taxpayers?—***Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.***

PUBLIC Enemy No. 1 has been killed so often the hope is now felt he will stay dead.—***Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.***

WHEN the Dionne quintuplets reach the bridge age, one of them certainly is going to get a break.—***Louisville Times.***

IT seems to be necessary now and then for Japan to fight China for peace—a piece at a time.—***Weston (Ore.) Leader.***

IT seems that Russia is willing to do anything within reason about her War debts except pay them.—***Ohio State Journal.***

IT happens so frequently that the woman who can not pass a beauty-test can not pass a beauty-parlor.—***New Orleans States.***

A NEW Nebula 1,200,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles away has been reported. That's about the same distance as world peace.—***Atlanta Constitution.***

PROF. P. C. HAYES has discovered a deserted city in Mexico. The people probably paid the taxes as long as they could, and then moved.—***American Lumberman.***

ONE way of showing originality is by not allowing yourself to be made a Kentucky colonel.—***Manchester Union.***

IT's queer about pacifism. It can't make you belittle the warrior deeds of your ancestors.—***St. Louis Globe-Democrat.***

THINGS could be worse. Suppose the operation of natural laws depended upon public opinion.—***Thomaston (Ga.) Times.***

JOUETT SHOUSE urges citizens to watch the Government. Too often, however, the hand is quicker than the eye.—***Indianapolis Star.***

WE have no doubt that Doctor Townsend is sincere, but hasn't he something cheaper —say in a two or three billion fantasy?—***Detroit News.***

THE main thing we have learned from our short-wave set is that nearly every country in the world is full of sopranos.—***Grand Rapids Press.***

THE remarkable fact about a naval race is that nobody has ever admitted starting one, and nobody has ever yet finished one.—***San Diego Union.***

THE man who says the art of conversation is dead never stood outside a phone-booth waiting for someone to finish talking.—***Springfield Union.***

GEN. HUGH JOHNSON says the NRA Eagle is dead; however, we see more current pictures of the eagle than the general.—***Lake Butler (Fla.) Times.***

NOW we know why Admiral Byrd went to the South Pole again. It was to complete the cancelation of special stamps for collectors.—***Miami Herald.***

EVERY American, including the Forgotten Man, is presumed to have $43.66 in his possession. It's the old per capita circulation joke.—***Toledo Blade.***

THE wealthy man who left his entire estate to his lawyer had learned about the shortest distance between two points.—***Albany Knickerbocker Press.***

WHY shouldn't Detroit have a horse-show? What other city has contributed so much toward making the horse a curiosity?—***San Antonio Evening News.***

WORD going around Administration circles is to the effect that Vice President Garner is to be a candidate for four more years of solitude.—***Wichita Eagle.***

CHIMPANZEES are sensitive to an audience and behave like temperamental actors, says the keeper of the London Zoo. Or do temperamental actors behave like chimpanzees?—***Louisville Courier-Journal.***

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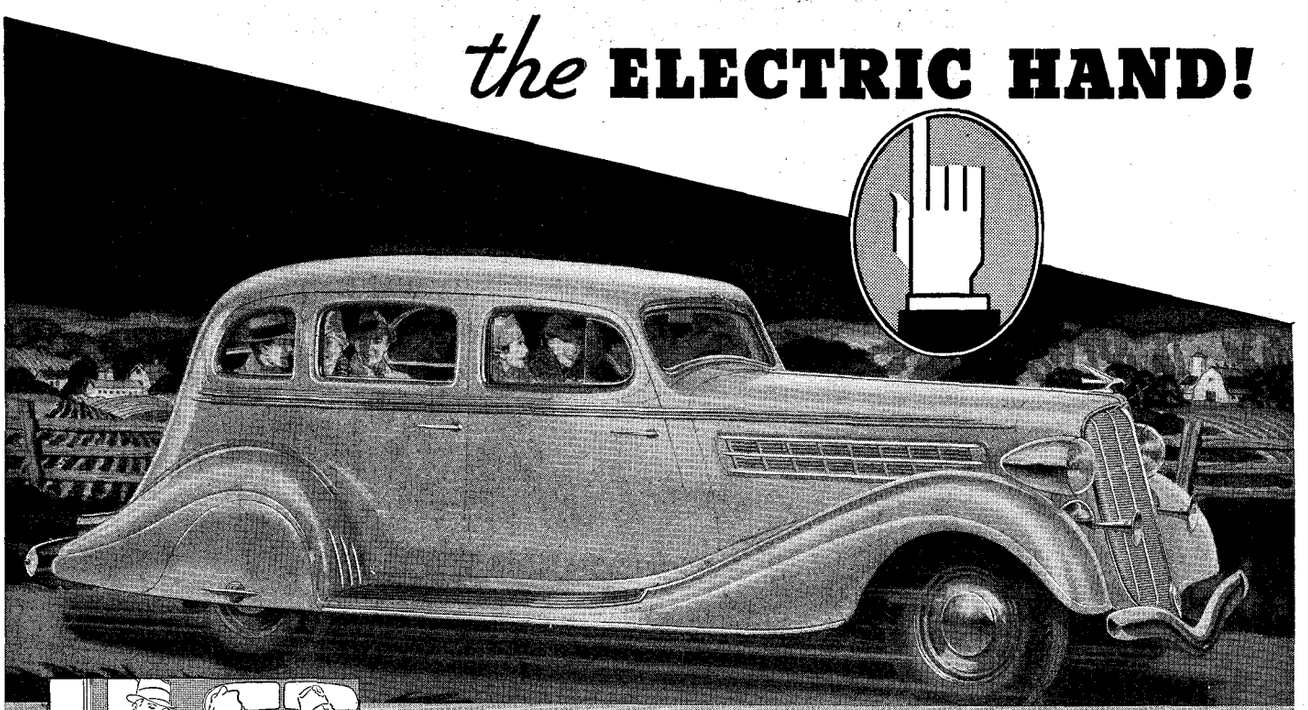
IT'S *New!* IT'S *Safer!* IT'S *Magically Easier!* the ELECTRIC HAND!



Everybody's *trying it* . . . Everybody's *liking it!*

The Electric Hand is exclusive on 1935 Hudson-built cars. Standard on Hudson Custom Eights, but optional (at small extra cost) on all other Hudson and Terraplane models.

And Look At The Prices!

Hudson-Built TERRAPLANE
Special and De Luxe
88 or 100 Horsepower
$585

HUDSON SIX
Special Series
93 or 100 Horsepower
$695

HUDSON EIGHT
Special, De Luxe, Custom
113 or 124 Horsepower
$760

and up at factory for closed models

Of *all* the many things to admire in *all* 1935 cars, three "hit features" are holding the spotlight. The Electric Hand! The steel roof! Easier riding! Yet only in Hudson-built cars will you find *all three* of them!

★The Electric Hand!—The *only* basic mechanical improvement of the year. Easier, safer driving. Faster, smoother shifting, without taking a hand from the wheel. Yet nothing new to learn.

★First Roofs of Steel!—Again Hudson-built cars score, with the *first* steel roofs. Absolutely permanent! Sound deadened! And the *only* bodies completely of steel.

★Easier Riding!—Third in point of 1935 interest. The Hudson and Terraplane add, to the other things that make cars ride easier, an exclusive method of springing that cradles the entire car. The *balanced ride!*

★More *Plus* Value! Greater performance than ever, from "the world's finest and smoothest performing stock cars." Ruggedness—proved in the recent 175,000-mile Ruggedness Runs. And Bendix Rotary-Equalized Brakes—quicker, safer, *straight-line* stopping!

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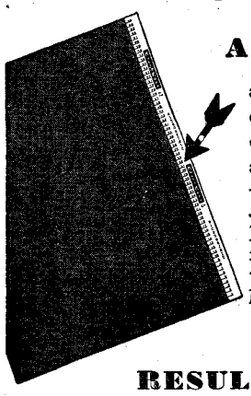

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

ANSWER TO MILLAY

BY ROBERT NATHAN

Sister of beauty, cousin of delight,
Whose voice was music when our day began,
Let not the closing shutters of the night
Hide from your eyes the little lamp of man.
Let not the evening with her drowsier air
Make slow your heart or fasten on your breath;
Leave autumn to the cricket, to the hare
The smell of winter and the dread of death.
Sing still of joy, sweet spirit, sing of grace.
Man is not only treasurer to the mole,
Nor is the tomb his only resting place.
Beauty has still an answer to the soul,
Which is the empty heaven of our times,
Regardless sings, and ever singing climbs.

How oft Columbus, dreaming of Cathay,
In the night's shadow, lost upon the sea,
Doubting the stars, and fearful of the day,
Wept in the cabin of the Saint Marie.
All was uncertain then, and only he
Leaned on his sails and fed them to the spray,
Spreading the waves before him at his knee,
Drawing the winds behind him on his way.
And shall we then who steer a sturdier bark
Across obedient seas from pole to pole,
Or climb the sky on errands like the lark,
Turn in despair from yet a worthier goal,
And crying "All ahead is death and dark,"
Miss the remoter heavens of the soul?

—*Harper's Magazine.*

FORM WAS THE WORLD

BY MAURICE ENGLISH

The boy looked out of eyes like Euclid's eyes.
Form was the world. Precision of part to part
Was just and perfect. The flint's form, the penny's bright size,
Troubled the nerves with knowledge of pure art.

The grooving of separate things together,
Perception of arched, waved, round,
Was more than the pride of blue weather.
The turn of the wheel to the ground

Or the curl of a dried apple rind
Struck home as much joy and wonder
As the high walk of the wind,
As the roll and flow of thunder.

I remember it thinly now . . . .
Brain's weariness is mine
Because, spontaneous, I no longer feel
My breath caught up at the strict and valid line,
Or stare at the right rondure of the wheel.

—*The New Yorker.*

ESCAPE

BY ALDEN BEACH

A child is lost.
Bells, toll the bells.
A child is lost,
Fly low, sea gull.

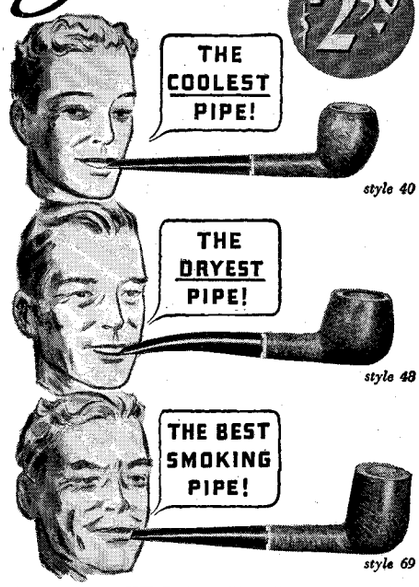
Call, cry,
Weep, search for him.
A child is lost,
Fly high, sea gull.

Carry him low,
Sea gull,
Carry him high,
Sea gull,

He is guiding your wings
While the tolling bell rings—
He is found!
. . . . . .
Mourn, bells.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

WDC Snap-KLEEN $2.50



Amazing new WDC pipe "filters" and "air-cools" every puff! Transforms "raw" smoke into c-o-o-l, mellow, dry, sweet-as-a-nut smoke. And cleans itself by a snap of the bit! (U. S. Pat. 1,888,462). Dealers have Snap-Kleen in newest shapes—$2.50
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Report Stirs Interest

Warning from Young Men's Council Brings Many Letters

(Continued from page 16)

report came also from Gilbert W. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb and Company; J. Herbert Case, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; Harold G. Campbell, Superintendent of Schools in New York City; Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan and Company, and Fred I. Kent, director of the Bankers Trust Company, New York.

Note of Reproof

There was a rather stern note of reproof in a letter from A. W. Forbes, of Forbes and Myers, electrical manufacturers of Worcester, Massachusetts. "It is a fact, believe it or not," he wrote, "that some of us who have seen good opportunity for young men in business have found no young men looking for them.

"It is harder to get ambitious young men to-day than at any time in my business experience. Where are the young men that want to advance, and why can we not find them?"

In other quarters the report found little sympathy. Those who have waded deeper into the waters of liberalism were not satisfied with its tenor. Indeed, Dr. John Dewey, genial teacher of philosophy on Morningside Heights, found difficulty in understanding it. He did not believe that the encroachments on liberty apparently feared by the young Committee of Twelve would proceed chiefly from the Government.

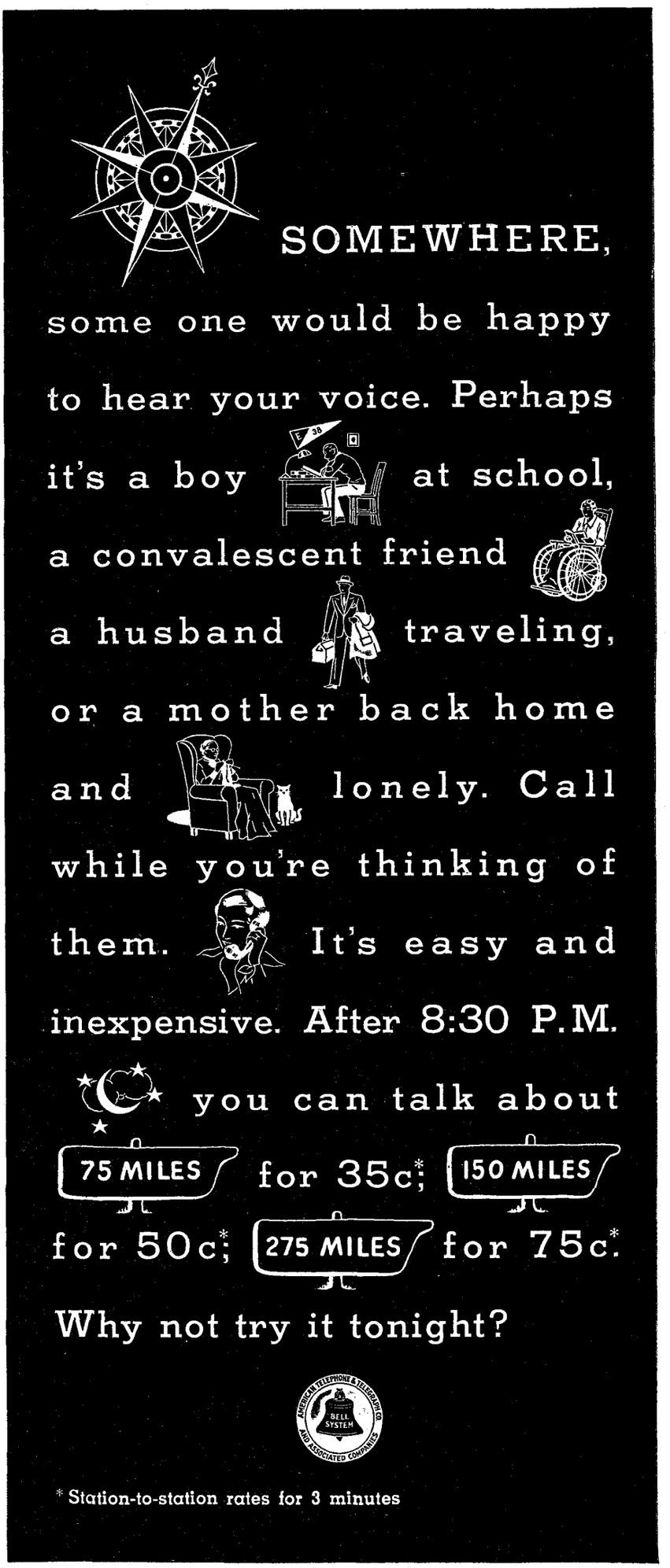
"We have a great deal of regimentation at present," he wrote, "but it proceeds mainly from economic and financial sources." And while he is not a member of the Socialist Party, he felt bound "in the interests of intellectual honesty to call attention to the fact that the Socialists advocate essential change only by means that are permissible under the Constitution. The grouping of the Socialist Party with Communists and Fascists does not seem candid."

Villard's Views

When asked for his views on the report, Oswald Garrison Villard, Contributing Editor of ***The Nation,*** wrote that he considered it "sad stuff. . . . Its blanket defense of the Constitution shows a complete failure to distinguish between necessity of defending the *principles* underlying the Constitution and the complete inadequacy of some of the *institutions* set up under it which were intended for a struggling littoral nation of 3,000,000 in 1789, and are inadequate for a population of 120,000,000 in our modern capitalistic era." [The Census Bureau estimates the population now to be 141,574,000.—*Editor.*]

"Again," wrote Mr. Villard, "it is quite childish to vent one's disapproval upon Socialism as a whole when every government is steadily adopting Socialistic measures. . . . "

Mr. Villard suggested that the Committee of Twelve "needs a three-months' intensive course as to what is actually happening in the United States."


SOMEWHERE,
some one would be happy
to hear your voice. Perhaps
it's a boy at school,
a convalescent friend
a husband traveling,
or a mother back home
and lonely. Call
while you're thinking of
them. It's easy and
inexpensive. After 8:30 P.M.
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Two of the 46,000,000

WHEN we tell you that 46 million people bought Ex-Lax last year we aren't just bragging. And we aren't talking about ourselves . . . but about *you* and a problem of *yours!*

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Here are the reasons: People realize more and more how bad it is to blast the system with harsh laxatives. Ex-Lax is as thorough as any laxative you can take, yet it is *gentle.* Unlike harsh laxatives, it won't cause stomach pains, it won't upset you, it won't leave you feeling weak afterwards. People realize that habit-forming laxatives are bad. And they have found that Ex-Lax doesn't form a habit—you don't have to keep on increasing the dose to get results. People hate nasty-tasting medicines. Ex-Lax is a pleasure to take . . . for everybody likes the taste of delicious chocolate.

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Sir John Simon's Hand Across the Sea

(Continued from page 6)

and peril. In former times, in the days of international opposition, rather than co-operation, Europe probably would have been plunged into war. It was organized for war, not for peace.

"Happily, when King Alexander and M. Barthou were slain, it was organized for peace. It could act in unison and quickly. It did act so, and a frightful menace was turned aside. Those who leapt to the conclusion that another Serajevo was upon us—a not unnatural dread, perhaps—underestimated the power of the peace organization.

"Selective alliances and special combinations, with little opportunity for friendly and rapid general consultation, have given way to something much better: international consultation, regular, systematized, and everywhere used for purposes of peace. This, I think, is a big blue patch in the sky."

Sir John has not had, invariably, a sympathetic British press respecting his work at the Foreign Office. He has been suspected, apparently, in some quarters, of a lack of enthusiasm for the League of Nations. It has been hinted that, in certain instances, he might have served peace more energetically and skilfully than he did.

It would seem, however, that these interpretations are yielding to fuller knowledge of what he has done. And it is certain that he has the cordial admiration of his Cabinet colleagues, who speak of him as a "tower of strength" to the National Government and the cause of peace. Equally certain is it that one listening to him detects no suggestions of lukewarmness toward the League, or lack of fervor for peace.

"We enter 1935 with our confidence in the League confirmed," said Sir John. "Whatever its defects may be, it is *the world's main bulwark against war.* Its defects are capable of correction.

"Let There Be Peace"

"Powerful nations now not in it, or in legal process of withdrawal from it, can buttress it with their full strength. Then it will be impregnable in its solidity and resistless in its influence. Its command will be, '*Let there be peace,*' and there will be peace.

"No nation, or group of nations, can prevail over civilization with the infamy and calamity of war, provided civilization, for the most part, be organized, consolidated, to throttle war. Who believes in peace, to my mind, *must* believe in the League of Nations—in an international method of using the strength of mankind to protect mankind."

"Peace exacts a price?"

"*Everything,* good or bad, exacts a price."

Nothing in diplomacy since the Great War has been more notable or beneficent than the agreement for the international military policing of the Saar, before, during, and after the Plebiscite, and the easing of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations following the assassination of King Alexander.

And Sir John Simon played a leading rôle in these matters. With reference to them, verily, his typical mode of reasoning dominated and determined British policy. It may be called, wholly without exaggeration, a masterpiece of prudence, courage, and common sense.

And why?

Glance at the facts.

Care and Sagacity

Any sort of bold or decisive intervention by Great Britain in European Continental politics was far from easy: British opinion, remembering the Great War—the appalling cost of it—was watchful and cautious and inhibitory: the British Government was bound to proceed with superlative care and sagacity.

International

When London had its General Strike: these workers, en route to their jobs, were lucky to get a lift by truck

Yet proceed it must, for Europe was slipping in the direction of war; sane counsels were losing control. The Saar was becoming more and more dangerous.

What did the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs do?

Here is what Sir John, with the backing of his Government as a whole, did: Touching the Saar, he laid down four precisely-defined and inflexible conditions. These conditions were:

1. Whatever might be done must be done *in* the Saar, and *before* the Plebiscite.

2. If Britain were to send a military police force into the Saar, *Europe* must be represented there similarly.

3. Neither France nor Germany must be represented.

4. Both France and Germany must signify their approval of the action in advance.

These conditions were met ungrudgingly and *in toto,* British opinion, European opinion, world opinion voiced concurrence, impartial and friendly British, Italian, Dutch, and Swedish troops marched to their several positions in the Saar, and a very ugly war-cloud rolled away.

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Relative to the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute and growing danger, Sir John Simon's action, again with the undivided support of his Government, was along the lines of what he has been doing for several years at Geneva—the lines of practical suggestion, moderation, conciliation, steady persuasion toward the peace of Europe and the whole world.

These methods, clearly, are having a great and an increasing effect. Confidence in them is strengthening and spreading. It is believed that they have lifted the Yugoslav-Hungarian situation out of the danger zone. European psychology is warlike.

The Anglo-Saxon Mind

Sir John, like Prime Minister J. Ramsay MacDonald, has great confidence in Anglo-American cooperation in all questions affecting the peace of the world. This confidence rests largely upon what Sir John sees as the fundamental similarity between the British and American minds in the presence of problems of any kind, political, social, economic, juridical.

"The simple fact is," said Sir John, "that the Americans and ourselves dislike abstract commitments concerning concrete cases which have not arisen and can not be foreseen in all their details and bearings.

"We are not, in other words, logicians in the French signification. Our mental mold is empiric.

"We like to deal specifically with specific matters in the light of all the relevant circumstances. These two types of mind, however, are getting better and better acquainted with each other.

"International conferences, an earnest effort all round to promote world understanding and peace, are having their invaluable effect."

Patience, largeness of heart, good temper, a resolute will to get at all the facts, and then to act justly in relation to the facts—these words express Sir John's philosophy of the essentials of peaceful and progressive diplomacy. He realizes—no man more vividly—that statesmen have a long way to go before they can say to themselves, "The world is stabilized; peace is secure."

"But Westward, Look"

But he thinks he perceives the slow assembling of overpowering forces to support that advance. We have seen something of his dimensions in law and in politics.

He also is a scholar (was among the last men to quote Greek in the House of Commons) and a linguist (speaks half a dozen languages) and is steeped in English prose and poetry.

"There is a verse of Clough, you know," said Sir John, smiling, "which might interest your fellow-countrymen."

And he declaimed:

And not from Eastern windows only
When daylight comes, comes in the light—
In front the sun mounts slow, how slowly,
But Westward, look, the land is bright!

"Perhaps," concluded the Foreign Secretary, musingly, "that refers to the United States."

"It's safe enough in here, mister! but it's poison in your engine"

"I'm talking about the dirt and grit and fine metal particles and hard carbon that always find their way into the crankcase.

"This Purolator has protected the oil stream . . . kept it clean and effective for better than 8,000 miles of driving. Now, it is full of this deadly sludge it has filtered out of the crankcase oil. You must renew it. Let us put on another cylinder, containing a clean, fresh, GENUINE Purolator Filter element. Then your oil will stay clean for another 8,000 miles."

• • •

Sound advice. Every service mechanic, and most experienced motorists know how these destructive abrasives get in the oil stream and, unless filtered out. are carried to every part of the engine . . . where they score cylinder walls . . . break down valves . . . wear out bearings . . . send many a car to the junk heap, long before its time.

GENUINE Purolators have saved literally millions of dollars in repairs and replacements. But they must be kept in service . . . and oil filtration engineers have fixed 8,000 miles as a safety line.

Service stations everywhere are prepared to renew your Purolator Oil Filter—in a very few minutes, and at very little expense. Don't neglect this important aid to operating economy, conservation of oil, and smoothness of operation. Renew your Purolator after every 8,000 miles of driving. Motor Improvements, Inc., Newark, N. J., makers of the GENUINE

Important notice to Ford owners. Ask your servicer about the new Purolator Oil Filter—especially engineered for Ford V-8s. Available for both passenger cars and trucks.

PUROLATOR

The Oil Filter on Your Motorcar

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NEW! PATENTED Low-Priced AIR CONDITIONER for HOMES & OFFICES Sent on TRIAL

HOT DRY AIR causes colds, sickness. CAPLAIR supplies needed moisture. Prevents children's colds, breathing trouble. Furniture, plants, piano, curtains don't dry out. Less heat needed—saves fuel, pays for itself. FREE BOOKLET, "*Humidify for Health.*" $4.65 POST PAID

LANDON & WARNER, 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Dept. K-41

"I wore the Director Belt and reduced my waistline from 42 to 33 inches. Practically all adipose tissue can surely be eliminated by its faithful use. I have recommended it to many of my patients."
(Signed) R. A. LOWELL
Physician and Surgeon

How DIRECTOR Works

DIRECTOR is fitted to your individual measure without laces, hooks or buttons. Its elastic action causes a gentle changing pressure on the abdomen bringing results formerly obtained only by regular massage and exercise. Now all you have to do is slip on Director and watch results.

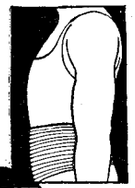
Improve Your Appearance

This remarkable belt produces an instant improvement in your appearance the moment you put it on. Note how much better your clothes fit and look without a heavy waistline to pull them out of shape.

Restore Your Vigor

"I received my belt last Monday," writes S. L. Brown, Trenton, N. J. "I feel 15 years younger; no more tired and bloated feelings after meals."

Director puts snap in your step, helps to relieve "shortness of breath," restores your vigor. You look and feel years younger the moment you start to wear a Director.



Break Constipation Habit

"I was 44 inches around the waist—now down to 37½—feel better—constipation gone—and know the belt has added years to my life." D. W. Bilderback, Wichita, Kans.

Loose, fallen abdominal muscles go back where they belong. The gentle changing action of Director increases elimination and regularity in a normal way without the use of harsh, irritating cathartics.

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Reduce Like This
Let us prove our claims. We'll send a Director for trial. If you don't get results you owe nothing.

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Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part please send me details of your trial offer.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ *State* _____

Final Returns in College Peace Poll

(Continued from page 7)

NAME OF COLLEGE	Can U. S. Stay Out of War		Fight if U. S. Invaded		Fight if U. S. Invader		Largest Navy and Air Force		Control Munitions		Universal Conscription		League of Nations	
	Yes	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*	*Yes*	*No*
Alabama	819	356	1,041	118	269	871	681	484	1,061	102	971	188	451	705
Amherst	258	218	321	146	38	425	49	420	402	76	355	118	343	136
Arizona	444	292	651	85	187	527	362	370	673	61	661	71	301	421
Arkansas	446	139	544	37	145	436	334	252	547	38	514	68	178	403
Auburn	476	278	706	41	268	463	479	262	679	77	660	90	244	496
Baylor	426	84	458	47	69	438	171	341	494	20	428	83	275	233
Berea	386	124	283	78	49	317	76	431	482	27	418	82	380	123
Boston	627	250	793	85	276	565	659	212	787	88	631	234	124	752
Bowdoin	220	217	393	41	75	355	117	322	350	86	296	138	266	171
Brown	326	162	411	74	56	427	221	267	452	43	395	94	266	219
Bryn Mawr	90	80	108	62	20	151	30	147	164	15	117	58	123	54
Boston U	607	222	608	205	126	693	338	490	761	74	652	167	404	421
California	1,931	1,168	2,553	483	495	2,547	1,046	2,051	2,940	171	2,724	342	1,630	1,399
Carnegie Tech	494	248	617	116	131	597	329	411	664	78	603	134	272	461
Chicago	1,008	629	1,093	487	223	1,373	353	1,285	1,535	111	1,334	274	1,119	492
Cincinnati	612	237	716	120	139	698	335	507	769	79	716	120	407	434
Clark	84	81	120	42	15	147	22	143	149	17	133	29	118	45
Colgate	457	237	559	122	60	627	208	484	620	72	527	157	423	264
Colorado	756	323	912	159	131	936	462	618	1,034	56	924	158	561	511
Columbia	670	275	625	301	68	876	211	738	874	66	765	160	588	354
Cornell	1,671	978	2,068	580	459	2,144	867	1,775	2,254	409	1,969	662	1,404	1,231
Dana	94	100	107	91	17	185	41	158	191	10	177	23	125	75
Dartmouth	946	534	1,172	283	175	1,275	270	1,198	1,294	191	1,108	364	1,000	468
Denver	355	144	394	100	64	429	208	290	453	46	425	77	245	253
De Pauw	471	174	528	101	106	526	156	490	613	32	547	92	384	259
Detroit	455	164	446	158	43	567	161	459	592	27	547	63	274	330
Emporia	10	5	13	2	2	13	3	12	15	....	14	1	10	4
Fisk	45	21	32	31	5	59	13	51	57	9	53	10	32	30
Florida	663	202	807	61	207	640	540	326	816	57	792	78	296	562
Fordham	304	65	320	50	75	288	311	52	302	68	324	44	51	318
George Washington	988	369	1,171	175	296	1,026	662	694	1,223	139	1,175	174	563	789
Georgia	527	194	666	54	212	485	493	221	679	39	593	121	218	491
Grove City	185	64	207	35	35	209	101	147	226	22	190	53	82	164
Harvard	2,192	1,203	2,746	592	694	2,607	948	2,463	2,893	529	2,514	858	2,063	1,302
Hendrix	84	25	100	10	20	90	36	74	103	7	89	20	70	40
Holyoke	218	185	260	139	31	364	41	363	384	25	270	122	312	92
Idaho	552	372	817	105	185	726	404	523	882	50	807	121	357	560
Illinois	2,194	937	2,720	383	589	2,488	1,253	1,869	2,869	254	2,540	572	1,330	1,767
Indiana	967	479	1,240	192	306	1,124	720	722	1,330	122	1,218	226	550	895
Indiana Teachers	154	40	163	28	22	165	87	106	178	16	164	28	79	114
Iowa	871	281	981	166	121	1,006	329	820	1,087	72	984	156	603	527
Johns Hopkins	558	290	733	102	259	559	329	473	756	102	735	114	317	539
Kansas	983	430	1,132	255	255	1,141	437	969	1,346	68	1,197	208	874	521
Kansas State	590	316	820	68	265	614	384	516	863	37	793	110	476	420
Kentucky	719	255	887	85	225	739	468	506	901	79	808	165	450	514
Lafayette	186	77	207	54	29	233	89	177	222	43	196	63	138	127
Lehigh	550	352	822	75	160	733	379	522	698	202	650	251	315	585
Louisiana State	531	197	667	56	251	467	473	255	674	58	638	93	223	498
Maine	293	248	461	73	111	405	253	283	493	49	452	86	207	329
Maryland	294	180	415	52	110	345	270	204	445	25	393	74	136	323
Michigan	2,344	1,047	2,719	724	437	2,972	1,004	2,469	3,201	292	2,863	563	1,916	1,523
Michigan State	702	280	812	151	151	803	412	563	907	70	803	166	428	531
Middlebury	240	138	300	73	27	347	60	315	350	16	316	56	252	123
Minnesota	3,383	1,333	3,742	889	634	3,973	1,630	3,057	4,369	343	3,854	806	2,220	2,388
Mississippi	173	64	231	5	60	175	110	126	219	17	208	27	123	113
Mississippi University	389	135	473	44	135	374	233	290	482	43	423	101	243	280
Missouri	924	447	1,213	137	304	1037	501	864	1,297	77	1,143	216	650	699
M. I. T	680	447	966	160	294	814	465	660	844	291	870	254	535	582
Montana	401	171	520	47	98	463	237	334	544	28	479	89	192	367
Montana State	346	145	458	34	65	413	238	255	453	43	416	72	139	351
Morris	127	44	115	55	31	139	64	105	151	17	136	35	78	91
North Carolina State	566	185	718	35	163	583	383	365	690	60	638	111	334	411
Nebraska	1,210	505	1,502	203	352	1,325	705	1,012	1,631	92	1,426	277	783	917
Nevada	125	46	158	18	45	113	108	62	160	13	137	24	40	133
New Hampshire	244	207	382	69	93	354	218	233	428	27	393	63	181	260
New Mexico	237	81	267	47	49	268	133	186	303	17	271	49	165	151
North Dakota	337	97	376	55	60	363	145	285	405	30	380	52	206	221
Northwestern	999	455	1,151	270	205	1,230	550	900	1,337	124	1,123	324	618	818
Oberlin	453	191	388	238	36	595	62	590	598	49	458	171	441	192
Ohio	470	187	579	82	85	568	268	392	597	63	524	134	337	318
Ohio State	2,285	906	2,662	501	516	2,607	1,301	1,875	3,005	195	2,766	399	1,482	1,676
Oklahoma	1,026	447	1,311	157	377	1,059	669	800	1,395	81	1,306	167	644	815
Oregon	571	287	756	101	207	650	356	493	801	63	685	171	350	497
Oregon University	535	323	730	134	153	702	208	666	803	73	717	153	498	353
Pennsylvania	1,846	807	2,163	446	425	2,186	1,004	1,657	2,254	411	2,075	581	1,222	1,408
Penn State	1,762	730	2,021	473	274	2,185	1,005	1,468	2,246	238	2,023	446	1,030	1,452
Princeton	1,120	632	1,525	215	414	1,301	457	1,272	1,364	382	1,289	423	1,062	684
Purdue	1,378	625	1,811	191	478	1,486	1,022	973	1,721	277	1,588	403	553	1,423
Radcliffe	167	114	179	93	21	251	55	234	269	19	222	56	187	101
Rice	328	144	437	32	75	385	221	247	435	41	377	92	194	274
Rutgers	379	171	469	74	71	466	241	308	493	56	465	79	249	290
St. Louis	90	30	116	4	43	72	45	73	105	14	70	46	62	56
St. Stanislaus	101	62	145	17	81	82	101	61	142	19	132	26	64	98
Smith	370	225	380	208	38	556	60	536	558	41	428	151	410	180
South Carolina	237	81	298	19	80	232	168	146	293	25	267	49	173	142
South Dakota State	167	56	206	16	58	162	108	114	208	14	179	41	92	127
Springfield	128	50	135	38	15	161	35	139	170	10	154	23	131	46
Stanford	797	476	983	257	207	1,049	346	923	1,187	90	1,046	217	708	547
Swarthmore	255	120	213	156	23	352	33	342	344	31	300	72	282	93
Syracuse	1,436	695	1,622	475	222	1,874	637	1,487	1,937	194	1,699	404	1,125	986
Temple	1,414	448	1,435	396	165	1,674	677	1,179	1,730	138	1,592	257	913	931
Tennessee	374	134	476	40	159	344	316	198	485	36	435	82	212	299
Tennessee Tech	245	62	289	15	111	192	163	143	278	29	244	59	120	186
Texas	1,931	699	2,305	289	503	2,072	1,017	1,590	2,514	115	2,257	369	1,263	1,317
Texas C. I. A	303	127	364	51	49	367	117	305	415	17	340	79	262	161
Tufts	325	109	347	85	35	394	128	308	405	31	343	88	196	235
Tulane	394	178	491	74	118	440	332	235	518	50	471	99	203	352
Tuskegee	40	19	55	4	15	41	23	36	50	8	39	20	24	35
U. C. L. A	1,372	417	1,437	315	477	1,278	621	1,165	1,709	89	1,542	230	849	886
University of Detroit	122	45	156	9	24	137	112	54	158	9	129	37	27	140
U. of Rochester	306	161	353	102	39	417	92	374	433	33	367	92	302	151
U. of Washington	1,736	503	1,897	314	417	1,765	1,020	1,210	2,086	148	1,925	300	900	1,280
Utah	626	258	816	75	168	710	436	451	836	55	762	127	309	571
Vanderbilt	336	112	391	54	77	361	179	267	424	23	384	64	237	202
Vassar	354	206	354	200	30	519	44	516	515	49	408	126	419	125
Vermont	262	251	440	69	94	399	200	310	459	53	406	98	276	228
Virginia	680	350	920	112	244	772	510	531	857	187	792	242	482	558
Washington State	890	366	1,132	139	145	1,104	442	825	1,205	73	1,086	183	524	731
Wash. U. (St. Louis)	688	284	787	177	154	801	328	647	915	60	808	163	555	410
Wellesley	421	261	452	227	47	637	97	587	633	53	496	166	497	180
Wesleyan	276	128	281	113	38	360	74	326	365	38	298	95	278	120
Western Reserve	597	204	586	208	82	711	248	553	756	52	685	112	478	315
Williams	236	218	364	78	89	355	70	386	369	80	322	124	306	144
Wisconsin	2,044	715	2,163	543	333	2,346	737	1,994	2,591	179	2,351	392	1,421	1,296
Washington & Lee	298	179	423	54	67	396	148	326	426	53	358	119	272	203
Wyoming	192	135	301	22	78	236	143	178	300	27	280	46	134	186
Yale	750	615	1,159	201	382	961	299	1,072	1,158	209	1,016	344	901	466
Yankton	111	26	105	31	14	122	27	110	131	6	117	19	94	43
Total	76,441	34,913	92,125	17,951	19,425	89,765	41,407	69,715	101,702	10,030	91,088	19,521	54,510	55,689

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Among the Outstanding Books

Mungo Park and the Quest for the Niger. By Stephen Gwynn. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $3.50.)

Mungo Park was a dour Scottish boy who studied medicine and sailed on one voyage to India as an assistant ship's doctor; then, at twenty-four, he won the opportunity to go to Africa to hunt the legendary city of Timbuktu; and seek the mouth of the equally legendary Niger.

He found the Niger, but never saw Timbuktu; he returned to write a book, and, in his thirties, returned to Africa, where he lost his life, vainly seeking to prove his theory that the Niger flowed into the Atlantic Ocean. He has become the center of a thousand myths about *The Explorer*.

Stephen Gwynn's story of Mungo Park's life, and of his predecessors and successors, strips off the heroic frippery.

But mere chance creates fame; and probably Mungo Park's book, which gave the precious word "mumbo-jumbo" to the English language, had more to do with his enduring repute than his actual discoveries.

It was an "Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Inland Parts of the Continent of Africa" which, in 1794, sent Mungo Park toward world fame; and its members were directed by a singular diversity of motives. Their leader was an ardent botanist; their secretary, more practical-minded, frankly set down that "Of all the advantages to which a better acquaintance with the inland regions of Africa may lead, the first in importance is the extension of the commerce and the encouragement of the manufacturers."

Hairy Face His Asset

Mungo Park was the fourth explorer sent in search of Timbuktu and the Niger by the indefatigable Association. Mungo Park was selected for no apparent reason except his youth, his health and his impressive physique. He stood well over six feet in his socks, and he had a hairy face, which proved to be his most valuable asset.

Cheerfully Mungo Park, accompanied by three donkey-loads of luggage, and six assorted varieties of Africans, set out from the West Coast of Africa, on December 2, 1795, wearing the conventional European dress of the day. He knew nothing of the peoples he was to visit, and they knew nothing of him.

The natives of Africa could understand a man traveling for trade, or for religion; but when Mungo Park told them that he had come thousands of miles just to look at a river, they thought him suspicious.

The negroes were kindly and hospitable to the European, but, as he pushed on, Mr. Gwynn remarks, he met Moors, "a people of a type much nearer the European . . . savage, barbarous, and wantonly cruel."

What sufferings Park endured, how he was made to drink with the cows, how his long beard impressed the thin-bearded Africans, how, when he was desperate, Mungo Park succeeded in selling part of his bountiful hair in return for food—these are part of the story told in Mungo Park's own "Travels in the Interior of Africa," which still is one of the great classics in the literature of exploration.

Two years and seven months after he had left England, Mungo Park returned to astonish the gentlemen of the Association, who had supposed him dead. He lingered in London six months to write his book, then traveled north to see his mother.

He Wasted No Words

For three years she had left the door unfastened, in case her son might return in the night. So he did; and, as Gwynn tells the story, when she heard the latch, and a stirring in the inner room, she merely rolled over in her bed and called out, "Is that you, Mungo?"

"Ay, that's me," came the answer; and there was no more talk until morning. The Scots appear, as a basis for stories, to be singularly like Vermonters.

The British Government itself outfitted Park's next expedition, from which he never returned. Only one member of the expedition survived to tell how Park had passed the port for Timbuktu, and was headed toward the Ocean when his little party was surrounded by hostile natives, and those who were not killed by arrows perished in the rapids.

The Author

Stephen Gwynn is one of the most prolific authors of to-day. His list of more than forty publications includes essays, biographies, histories, novels, poetry, and translations.

A seventy-year-old Irishman, he was educated at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, and Brasenose College, Oxford University. After taking an honors degree in 1886, he taught the classics in various schools before going to London, where he began his career as a journalist and magazine contributor. Returning to Ireland in 1904, he drifted into book-writing.

During the early part of the War he joined the Army, served in France from 1915-17 as a captain in the 16th Irish Division, and received the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Since 1932 he has been President of the Irish Literary Society.

Worth Reading

The Golden Earth: The Story of Manhattan's Landed Wealth. By Arthur Pound. (New York: The Macmillan Company; $3.50.) A pageant of unearned fortunes, told with pre-1929 gusto.

The African Queen. By C. S. Forester. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company; $2.) A lively, witty story of an English spinster and a patriotic Cockney at war with the Germans in East Africa.

Silver Collar Boy. By Constance Wright. (New York: E. P. Dutton and Company; $2.) An eighteenth-century period piece, graceful and charming.

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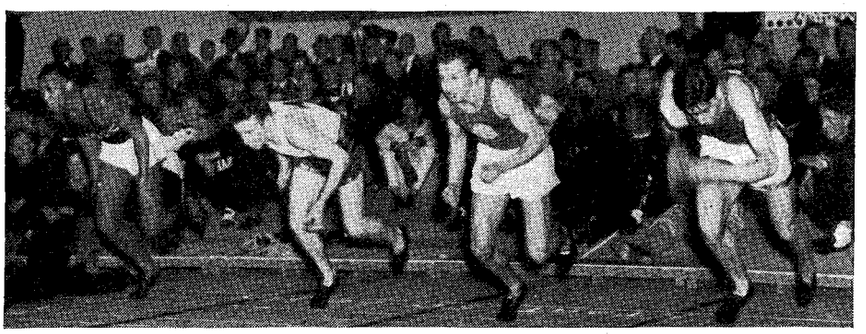
Another Sport Moves Out of the Rain

Nobody Can Do Anything About the Weather, but Track Has Tried—the Transfer From Cinders to Boards Beneath a Roof Presents Handicaps Curbing Record-Breakers

By Arthur J. Daley



Acme

Start of the sixty-yard dash down the board straightaway in Madison Square Garden, no curves ahead—Jesse Owens of Ohio State on extreme right

The snow-capped head of Pike's Peak peered over the edge of the Denver University Stadium, and gazed on a collection of superathletes who were destined to make track history for the Amateur Athletic Union. It was the national outdoor championships of 1929, and never before in the long history of the A.A.U. had so magnificent a group of sprinters, hurdlers, middle-distance men *et al.* been gathered together.

They could not miss setting world's records of all degrees and descriptions.

And what happened? A gale born in that Pike's Peak refrigerator suddenly swept across the field. It whisked away loose cinders like the flick of a gigantic broom. It toppled over hurdles, and it even knocked down the wind-gage machine.

Worse still, it swept away all those pretty records. One of the greatest 100-yard sprint races this observer ever has witnessed ended with five men virtually abreast, and Eddie Tolan the winner in (of all times) ten seconds flat.

Mark Twain once said that people always complain about the weather, but no one ever does anything about it.

As far as track is concerned, Lawson Robertson, coach of the American Olympic track and field team for, lo, these many years has one suggestion about harnessing the weather. He would like to find a hall big enough for a quarter-mile board surface. Then he believes that the indoor runners would be able to establish records that would shame the outdoor marks.

Uniform Conditions

There is a uniformity of conditions indoors that the cinder-paths never have been able to match. Rarely does one find perfect conditions in the great open spaces.

In the long history of Madison Square Garden, the old Garden and the new one combined, there never has been known to have been a single rain-storm or cyclone inside its steel-girdered walls. In that fact lies indoor running's one tremendous advantage. The conditions are uniform.

But board-floor racing carries with it one serious drawback which alone prevents the record-roster indoors from being superior in every particular to the outdoor list. That is the size of the track.

Outdoors one finds virtually every running-surface 440 yards or, in recent years, 400 meters. Indoors they have been anywhere from six laps to the mile to twelve.

The Garden mile is eleven laps and the Garden is the place where the majority of the important indoor meets are held. Touring this surface at high speed, the athlete finds that the frequency of the turns ruins the record chances.

The shorter the distance, the more pronounced this factor is. The A.A.U. discovered a few years ago that its 300-yard championship had degenerated into a combination boxing and wrestling match on the turns which was no true test of speed. The event was dropped from the program.

Effect of Curves

Here is one strange thing about the indoor turns. As soon as the distance moves up to two miles, or farther, then it does not matter how many curves there are. The physics principle of centrifugal force has everything to do with this. The faster the pace, the more need there is for banked turns. The distance-men need the slopes very little, since they hug the rail.

The records might tend to give the lie to this theory by the bald tabulation of facts, which show that the distance-records on boards are not better than on cinders. But the explanation is quite simple.

There have not been any outstanding distance-runners indoors for a decade, and there have been outdoors. There rests the reason for the seeming paradox. If proof of indoor distance preeminence is necessary, one need look no further than Nurmi's indoor and outdoor two-mile records—8:58.2 on boards and 8:59.6 on cinders.

Still another proof of the way indoor speed varies with the size of the track can be found in the experience of the Intercollegiate A.A.A.A. For years this group spurned the large gate-receipts which would have followed the staging of its championships at the Garden. It preferred an armory which could hold only half the crowd, but could hold an eight-lap track.

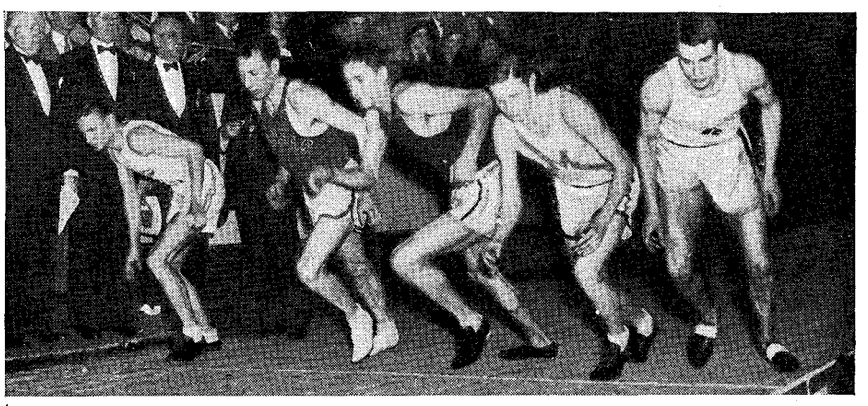
The Quest for Speed

The college youngsters regularly turned in performances which were considerably better than those made by faster men on the smaller eleven-lap Garden track.

Still striving for greater speed, the I.C.A.A.A.A. moved to another, and larger, armory, where it could set up a six-lap track. Immediately nearly all intercollegiate records were swept away.

Then the college organization reluctantly moved into the Garden. The crowds increased and records diminished.

Indoor conditions are perfect—except for the size of the track. The day yet may come when board-track runners, from milers down to sprinters, will get a chance to match strides on bigger ovals than at present. Then the indoor records will leave the outdoor marks quite a few steps behind.



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Five milers start in the Wanamaker Mile, eleven laps around the track, twenty-two curves ahead, in the Garden: Eric Ny of Sweden, Cunningham, Venzke, Ray, and Bonthron

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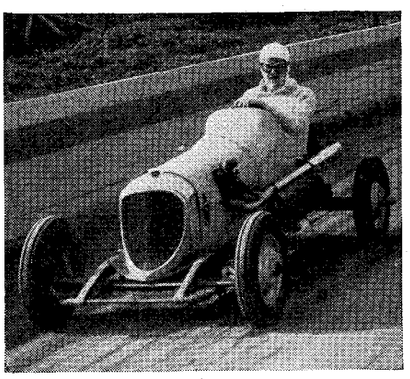
Midget Cars Win East

Tiny Tornadoes of Power Make Popular New York Show



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A midget racer roars around an outdoor track in Los Angeles

The Bronx is a sort of "attic" for New York City. Such structures as the Yankee Stadium, and such characters as Dr. John ("Jafsie") Condon—things that can't find room to fit in Manhattan—are stowed away up in the Borough of the Bronx.

Latest addition to the friendly, familiar clutter of the Bronx is "Midget Automobile Racing in the Coliseum." The cars are the midgets—not the drivers.

The midget racers are burning up dirt-tracks in indoor arenas all over the country. The American Automobile Association has granted more than fifty sanctions to promoters of midget racing in such cities as Milwaukee and Miami.

The sport has all the intimate appeal of dog-racing. Every seat is "ringside." The powerful little cars slither around the turns up in the Bronx Coliseum, and spray a barrage of stinging dirt into eager, straining faces of the spectators.

Competition From Flemington

Col. R. R. Blythe, promoter of the show, stood in the pit, boosting his product and berating the Bronx: "Sure it's a fine show, but what can you expect from the newspapers while that Hauptmann trial is going on over in Jersey. Every sports-columnist and every last photographer is over there now," wailed the Colonel.

Affable, red-headed Announcer Capehart, wise-cracking over the amplifier to a friendly crowd: "There's the winner of that race. 'Bozo' Balus. Come on, now, give 'Bozo' a big hand."

And "Bozo" walked under the glaring spotlights, clasped his hands above his head, circling and bowing like a fighter in the ring. Balus was wearing a huge gilded helmet. The helmet made the sport look deadly dangerous. Capehart back on the amplifier again:

"The next event will be the Australian Pursuit. In this event the cars go over the line in order of their speed—the slowest cars first and the fastest last. The fast cars try to pass the slow ones. As soon as a car is passed, it must drop out."

In the Australian Pursuit, hair-raising and shaving jams pile up cars on the curves. Look out! There goes one now! Two cars smacked into the Austin Spe-

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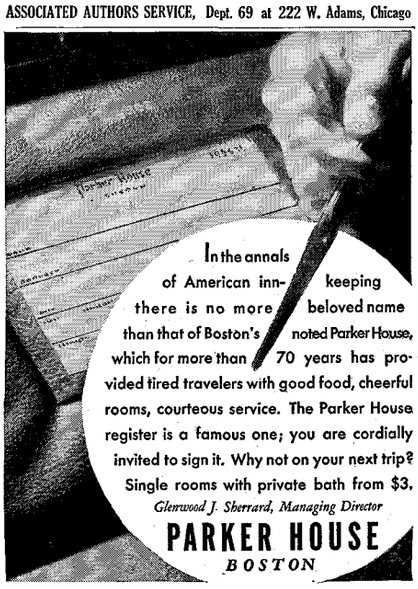

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cial, driven by Micky Lovack. Lovack's car rolled over three times. He came up grinning. Capehart called him under the spotlights. Triumphant, very virile in survival, Mr. Lovack bared his shattered teeth in a grand grin for the crowd.

Capehart back on the "mike" again: "Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker is in the crowd, folks. He's going to say a few words."

The crowd roared delight as the famous racing-driver came down out of the stands, led by the dazzling Colonel Blythe. Rickenbacker had his two tow-headed boys with him. He talked to the crowd over the amplifier:

"This is a grand show, folks. And if you've got any kids at home, bring 'em along. They'll love it."

Children Love It

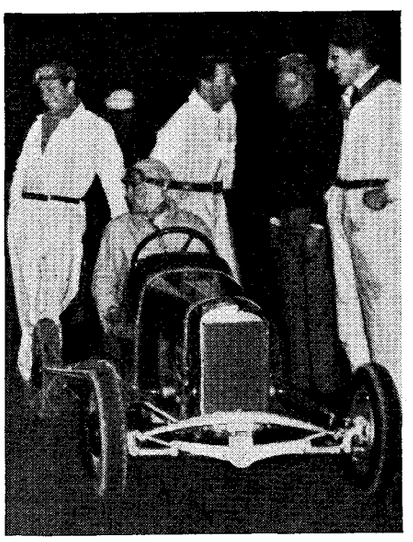
His own boys were sitting, beaming, at the wheel of one of the shining little midget racers while news-photographers crowded around and snapped flash-pictures of them. These powerful little road-bugs are the dream of every youngster.

The cars are by no means toys. They can reach 120 miles an hour on the straightaway. They hit around sixty on the fifth-of-a-mile track in the Coliseum.

Famous figures of dirt-track racing are pioneering the sport in the Bronx Coliseum. "Wild Bill" Holmes, 1934 cup-holder of the Automobile Racing Association of America, leads the pack. The forty-four-year-old Sig Haughdahl, who set a speed record of 181 miles an hour at Daytona in 1922, also is barnstorming in the Bronx.

When the checkered flag swishes down on the last car, the crowd tumbles out of the stands, and pushes out in a bubbling wave, over the pit, in among the cars. The youngsters ogle the little midget racers, getting grease on their poking fingers, scorching their palms on the steaming radiators. Bronx belles flock around handsome "Wild Bill" Holmes, begging for his autograph.

There is something very democratic about midget racing. One doesn't rush out on International Field and plead with Tommy Hitchcock for his autograph. Nor do grinning youngsters pat the sides of Vanderbilt's *Rainbow* after a yacht-race.



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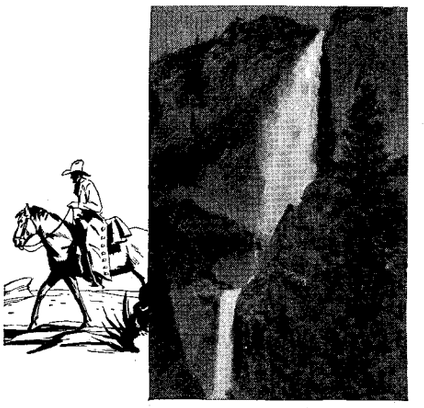
"Wild Bill" Holmes and his crew of mechanics in the Bronx Coliseum



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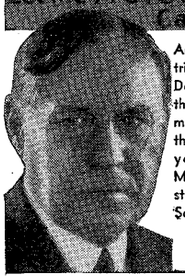

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The Saar Problem

Numerous Important and Complex Questions to Be Settled

(Continued from page 12)

The safeguard provided depends upon the quantity of currency actually collected in the Saar, and it is common knowledge that the supply has rapidly diminished. Mr. Knox has pointed out in a communication to the League of Nations that, independently of these loans authorized by the Commission, there are loans to the value of 100,000,000 French francs short-term, and 93,000,000 French francs and 1,000,000 Dutch florins long-term. These are not covered by the 5 per cent. allocation mentioned above. Equally unprotected are the foreign investments in Saar concerns.

The Human Problems

These problems are of course purely financial. Far more important are the human problems involved in the final liquidation of the Saar question. A Plebiscite Tribunal has been functioning since October 1, 1934, and will continue to function for a year after the union with Germany. This Tribunal was erected to protect the rights of minorities in the Saar and to prevent "pressure, persecution, reprisals, or discrimination." There is grave fear, however, that this Tribunal will not be able adequately to protect the Saar minorities.

The situation at present is distressing. The local gendarmerie are not providing protection to persons who need it. Scores of persons are being arrested and detained without recourse to the Tribunal, and others are being prevented from leaving the Territory with their property. All this is in violation of the specific guaranties secured by the Committee of Three from the German Government,

Thousands of refugees from the Saar have been given a haven in France. But so serious is the situation in the Territory that the League should appoint a special commissioner to handle the distress which is being caused by the temporary absence of police authority, and the free hand which is being given to enthusiastic Nazis.

It can be seen, therefore, that much work must be done in a very friendly way before the Saar problem is solved.

Contributors to This Issue

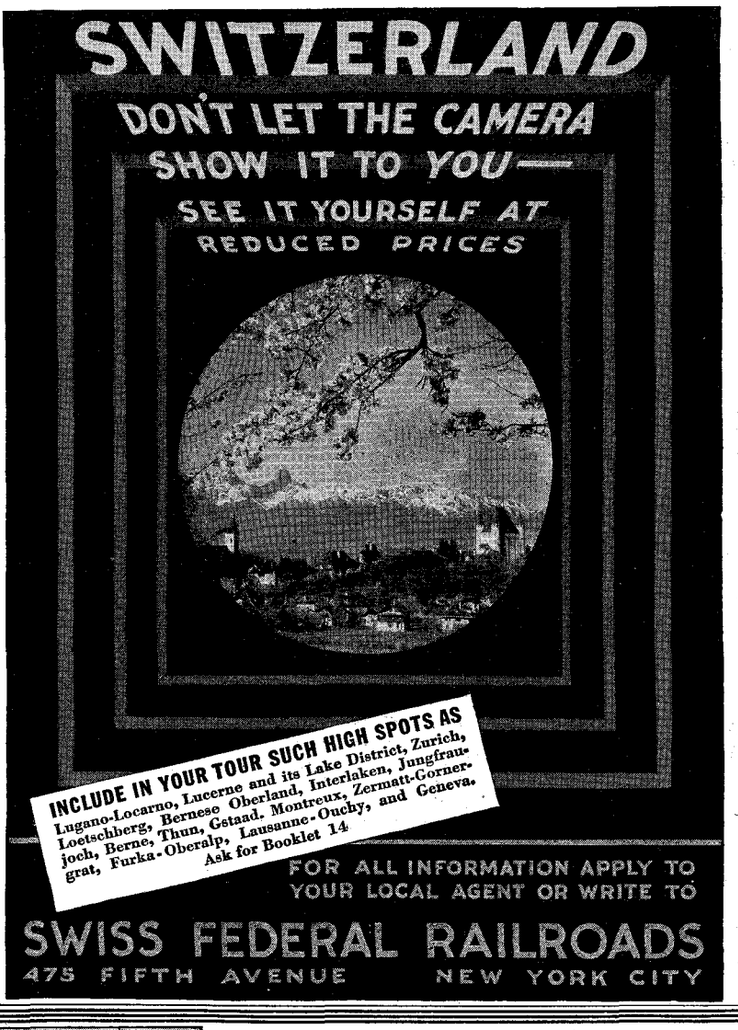
Edward Price Bell continues his series of interviews with noted European statesmen for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Arthur J. Daley is on the sports staff of the New York *Times* and makes a specialty of covering track events.

James K. Pollock is a member of the Political Science Department of the University of Michigan and was president of one of the Saar election districts during the recent Plebiscite. He was born in New Castle, Pennsylvania, in 1898, and received a Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1925.

William P. Sears, Jr., is a lecturer in education at New York University.

Carleton Smith is a widely-known music critic.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Wall Street Conservatives Oppose Banking Bill

They See Danger in Political Control of Bank Resources, and Also in Removal of Bars to Inflation, but Have Little Hope of Preventing Centralization

By Robert Winsmore

For a time last week the Wall Street intelligentsia suspended interest in the gold-clause controversy and gave its attention to the Administration's proposed new banking legislation. Conservative and anti-inflationist opposition became clamorous so promptly as to indicate preparedness. The stock market, however, was quite unruffled.

As a whole, the section of the projected banking bill which deals with the Federal Reserve System is in line with informed expectations. That is true in particular of the various provisions aimed to centralize control of the country's banking in the hands of a politically appointed and dominated Federal Reserve Board.

It has long been known that this is the principal objective of the New Deal régime —of the President himself, of many of his most potent advisers, of a considerable body of both partizans and progressives in Congress.

Honest opinion as to the wisdom and integrity of such general purpose has been, and will continue to be, sharply divided. What is frankly intended at Washington is invasion and curtailment of the independence which banking institutions have exercised under the present Federal Reserve set-up, and as to the advisability and timeliness of that there are two schools of practical thought.

At the same time, it is evident that much newly voiced criticism of the several means now put forth to accomplish the Administration's aims derives chiefly from political policy and prejudice.

Sober financial judgment, however, seems practically unanimous in opposition to certain of the Administration's centralizing proposals. It strongly objects to clothing the Federal Reserve Board with the right to regulate the rediscount requirements of any or all regional Reserve institutions.

Even more emphatically it proclaims danger inherent in the creation of a new authority, bearing an old name, to fashion the "open market" policy of the Reserve System (involving purchases and sales of Government obligations), with power to impose that policy upon the several Reserve banks.

Power to Compel

That such power could compel the banks of the country to finance the Government to any desired extent and for any purpose whatever is the gist of conservative protest. It is also the high point of radical approval of the proposed banking reform.

To be sure, radical demands go much farther. In one or both of the Cutting and Thomas bills which are already pending in Congress it is proposed to have the Treasury take full ownership of the regional Reserve banks, also of all member banks, and to replace the present interest-bearing government bonds with others bearing no interest.

Thus, in respect of government control of bank resources, the Administration's banking bill does not go as far to the Left as other programs which have the backing of political blocs.

In the matter of elimination of interest on government obligations, however, it is held by conservatives that Reserve Board power to regulate all rediscount rates and to compel bank purchases of government bonds on any terms, would really mean power to cut the interest rate on the latter to nothing.

Nevertheless, it seems all but certain that lodgment of some degree of this and of other controlling power over banks' funds in the hands of a politically directed Federal Reserve authority will result from the present session of Congress. Few banking interests have hope of staying centralization, and their opposition to the Administration's reform program will probably be directed chiefly against its inflationary features.

Door to Inflation

Most obnoxious of all to many thoughtful financial conservatives is the new banking bill's provision for permanent repeal of collateral requirements for Federal Reserve notes. That, they point out, opens the door for almost unlimited currency inflation. Potentially, moreover, it turns the Federal Reserve System from one of its original chief objectives—an elastic, self-regulating volume of currency.

It was principally the restrictive rigidity of the country's currency supply that led to the enactment of the Federal Reserve law in 1913. Long needed flexibility was then provided for by authorization of currency notes to be issued through the Federal Reserve to member banks against the latter's collateral security of promissory notes, drafts, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange.

These are instruments of commercial credit which become more plentiful as trade expands, and less plentiful as trade contracts.

When business activity creates need of more currency in the country the banks may profitably pledge such security and obtain Federal Reserve notes to meet the need. Conversely, when recession of business reduces the demand for currency, they may turn back notes and recover their pledged collateral.

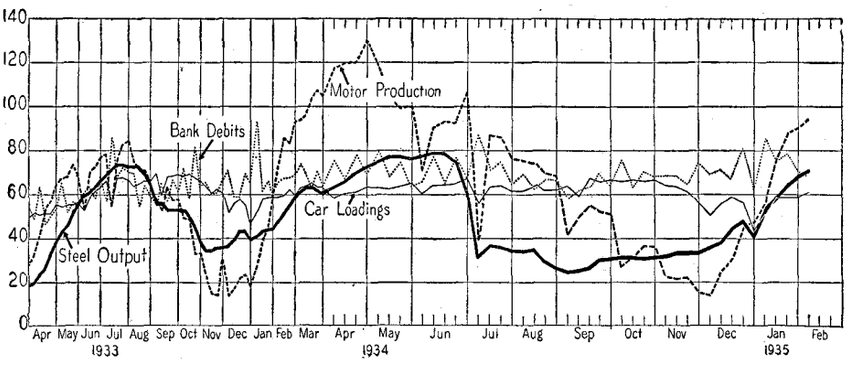
Volume and Velocity

By such process, the volume of Reserve note currency in circulation may be expanded and contracted by the rise and fall of the business tide.

Obviously, however, the now proposed repeal of collateral requirements for the notes would quite destroy the relation of the volume of that form of currency to the volume and velocity of the country's trade—a relation which most men of financial experience consider not only desirable, but necessary.

Beyond that, unless replaced by some other curb not yet provided, the repeal would permit expansion of Reserve note currency limited only by the discretion of those who hereafter, through changing administrations, may control Federal Reserve policy and machinery.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that the conservatism which aggressively opposes currency inflation because of its often proven dangers should now be disturbed, even excited, by such proposal to open the way for it.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending February 2

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Holding Companies to Go

When its provisions were disclosed at Washington last week, the long awaited bill for the regulation of utility holding companies proved drastic enough to set up a cry of "unconstitutional" in Wall Street.

Rigid control at once, and dissolution by 1940, is what the Rayburn-Wheeler bill would impose upon the holding corporations. Cessation of security issues after January 1, 1936, is ordered, and year by year after that there must be curtailment of operations, divestment of assets, and preparation for extinction in five years.

Meanwhile, the Federal Power, Federal Trade, and Securities and Exchange Commissions are to exercise broad powers of control and regulation, with purpose to bring about lower rates to consumers of electric power and natural gas. Some holding companies may escape from the rigors of the proposed law, but only those which are certified by a commission to be necessary for the operation of a system.

The bill goes as far as, even farther than, anticipated in financial and public utility circles. That it will be vigorously contested, both in Congress and in the courts, is already indicated.

The Rayburn-Wheeler bill specifically orders prompt divestment from common control of domestic and foreign utility properties, and in that way bears particularly upon International Telephone & Telegraph and Electric Bond & Share among the larger American corporations. It similarly outlaws common control of interstate transmission of electric power and gas, and so applies to Cities Service, Columbia Gas & Electric, and United Light & Power, among others. It orders elimination from holding company control all geographically and economically unrelated projects.

However worthy its purpose, and however public sentiment may support it, the proposed legislation is likely to cause the withholding from capital-goods industries of a considerable volume of new business which has been in prospect.

RFC to Aid Railroads

Wall Street was surprized a few days ago when Washington news-despatches disclosed that prompt financial assistance to seriously impoverished railroads is being definitely planned by the RFC. It is proposed to acquire outstanding bonds of such rail companies, and to require from them only interest on the purchase prices, instead of on par values.

The given reason for the program is that it will make it easier for distressed roads to join in the unification and coordination plans of Federal Coordinator Joseph B. Eastman, without waiting for Congress to act upon the recommendations.

Unfortunately the power of the RFC to extend financial aid is limited. It is now authorized to lend $350,000,000 to railroads for a variety of purposes, and this will not go a great distance toward the desired goal. However, its appropriate application to those most needy systems which are tottering upon the brink of receivership may well be decidedly timely and effective

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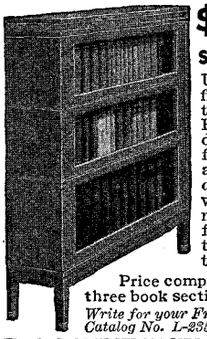

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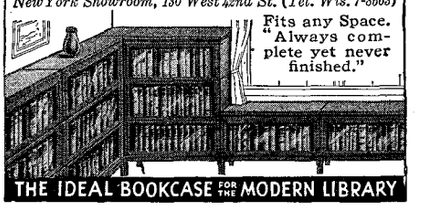

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Pensions for Widows

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The advocates of the Townsend Pension plan are very selfish when they insist that the only beneficiaries of $200-a-month Federal pensions shall be men or women over the age of sixty.

The Townsendites manifest no interest in the many young widows with children whose financial needs are far greater than those of the average aged person. These widows and fatherless children are far more deserving of our sympathy and generosity than old people. The money paid to them will do as much to relieve unemployment as would the expenditure of an equal amount among the aged, and, in addition, would do much to better the quality of the citizenry of to-morrow.

This letter is not an argument for the payment of $200-a-month pensions to any person. It is a plea that any plan proposed for the relief of the needy be characterized by fairness and common sense. These characteristics do not accompany the Townsend Pension plan.

Bridgeport, Connecticut. HENRY TEEN.

Lurning Too Rite

Too the Editer ov The Literairy Dijest:—Sir:—It is not jenerally noen that too complete sistems ov fonetic spelling hav aulreddy bin wurkt out by the Simplified Spelling Boerd and the Simplified Spelling Society. The adopshon ov eether ov theze fonetic skemes wood vastly facilitate the task ov lurning too rite our langguaje, and wood be a grait boon to children.

The theoretical problem ov Ingglish spelling-reforms has thus bin solvd. It has bin demonstrated twice that the langguaje can be ritten so that a nativ ov averaje intellijence can lurn too reed and rite it in short order, without enny ov the memory-burdening labor required by the tradishonal sistem.

Whot is needed, in this and in uther Ingglish-speeking cuntries, is an offishal spelling boerd too deturmin the orthografy that shal be uzed in public documents and taut in the scools. This wood involv administrativ problems, but it mite be feezible.

C. C. RICE,
Department of Romance Languages,
Catawba College.
Salisbury, North Carolina.

Violence in Labor Disputes

To the Editor of the Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue for January 26, Mr. Van Wie asks Mr. Engleman why some persons are so willing to condemn working men for organizing to protect their interests, but fails to mention the fact that business and industry are almost solidly organized?

I do not think any one objects to working men organizing. What is objected to is the means—arson, torture, and murder—that they use to gain their ends. W. E. WAGNER.
Sheridan, Wyoming.

Surplus Capital "Throttled"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—There are many people who seem to believe that if a system of ideally distributed mass purchasing-power could once be established, business recovery would set in and prosperity soon follow. Like a perpetual motion machine, however, such an established order could not maintain itself, due to inherent losses. Thus would this merry-go-round scheme of capital recirculation, in itself, be futile in sustaining prosperity.

It should be appreciated that the resources necessary to maintain prosperity are derived not only from the agency of a well-distributed mass purchasing-power, but also from the agency of surplus capital reinvestment. To disregard the reinvestment of this surplus capital factor in our economic scheme is equivalent to ignoring the fundamental axiom of the law of the conservation of energy in mechanics.

This reinvestment of surplus capital is now throttled because of the fear and uncertainty that exists on the part of its owners. Business improvement will definitely materialize when practical principles supplant present impractical theories. REX H. NEWTON.
Wilkinsburg, Pennsylvania.

"I Wonder, Doctor, If He Could Be Concealing Anything from Us?"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*

Selling Character to Youth

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In a recent issue of THE DIGEST, I have noted several letters from your readers relative to crime, its causes and prevention.

The blame for our national crime has been placed against our parents, our schools and our churches and a number of other influences, all of which in a measure is true.

As a matter of fact, the adult mind has exploited our youth. We have been busy manufacturing young criminals and then spent millions of dollars in trying to reform them.

We have sold to the youth of our nation everything under the sun except the ideals of character. Youth is in the market for these ideals, why not sell them a fine character?

Inglewood, California. SIDNEY J. BEER.

"Men's Insane Styles"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—With great interest I note the question has arisen as to the higher death-rate among men than women, and it gives me a slight chance to air my pet peeve; *i. e.*, the perfectly insane way men clothe themselves.

To take up the winter insanities first: they go around with all the hair shaven off the vulnerable part of the skull where all the brain force emerges through down to the spinal column, and then wear a silly-looking hat perched high up over their ears, leaving the most important part of the whole body's make-up exposed to the elements, with even Nature's tender provision of hair shorn off.

The men's summer insanities consist of wrapping up the neck in the shirt-band, collar, thick tie on top of that, and coat.

The ladies walk around minus sleeves, minus backs, minus collars, and, last summer, minus skirts, in short pants. Thank God for this much, anyhow! Now let's hope the men can gang together and defeat their common enemy: asinine clothing-styles. Let's all go back to Greek sandals and draperies.

St. Louis. MRS. THANOPOLIS.

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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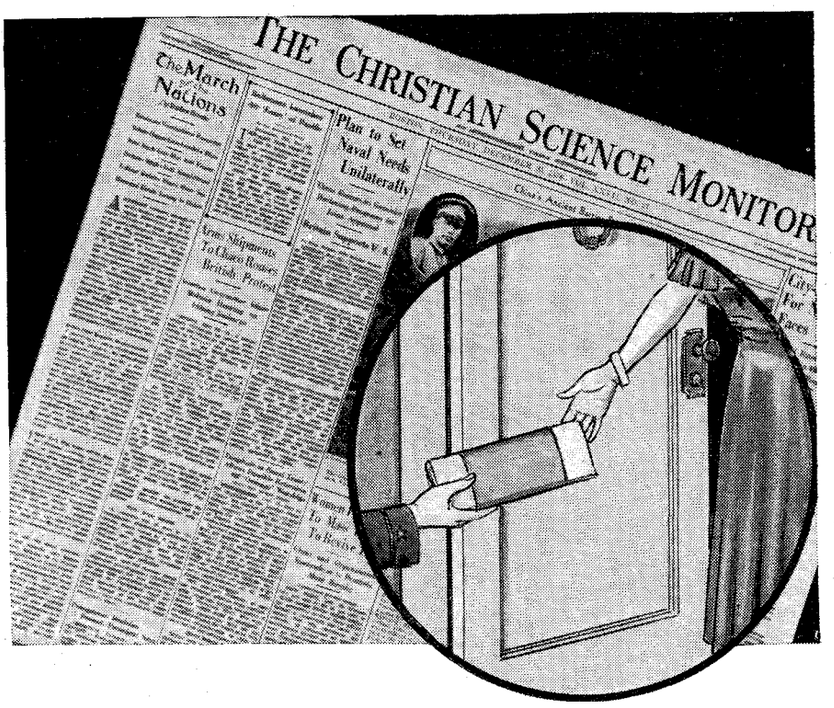

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The Spice of Life

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Take That.—"My wife has been nursing a grouch all the week."

"Been laid up, have you?"—***Christian Science Monitor.***

Gone in a Cloud of Dust.—Sign on a farm-gate in Ohio: "Peddlers beware! We shoot every tenth peddler. The ninth one just left."—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

Upturn.—WARDEN (to Rector): "I think your congregation has turned the corner. We're getting a better class of button in the collection than we used to."—***Pearson's Weekly (London).***

So You'd Better.—"I presume—ah—every one heah dresses for dinner?"

"I charge extra for meals served in bed," said the boarding-house keeper.—***Montreal Star.***

Passed.—TEACHER: "Robert, what do they raise in Ireland?"

ROBERT—"I know, but I don't want to say it. Mother tells me I mustn't talk tough."—***Kansas City Star.***

Let's Go!—SONNY—"Mother, we're going to play elephants at the zoo and we want you to help us."

MOTHER—"What on earth can I do?"

SONNY—"You can be the lady who gives them peanuts and candy."—***Baltimore Sun.***

Anything to Please.—DOCTOR—"Your master is decidedly better, Thompson, but very irritable. He must not be thwarted."

BUTLER—"He expressed a desire to wring my neck, sir."

DOCTOR—"Well—er—humor him."—***Stray Stories.***

Statistics Are Wonderful.—"Why in the world did you ever write a policy on a man ninety-eight years old?" asked the indignant insurance-inspector.

"Well," explained the new agent, "I looked in the census-report and found there were only a few people of that age who die each year."—***Arcanum Bulletin.***

Tragic.—"I understand," said a young woman to another, "that at your church you are having such small congregations. Is that so?"

"Yes," answered the other girl, "so small that every time the rector says, 'Dearly Beloved,' you feel as if you had received a proposal."—***Lorain (Ohio) Journal.***

A Stroke of Genius.—"How did you make your neighbor keep his hens in his own yard?"

"One night I hid a half-dozen eggs under a bush in my garden, and next day I let him see me gather them. I wasn't bothered after that."—***Grit.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

At Latest Reports.—Of the four Barker brothers, Fred and Herman, killed in Wichita by officers several years ago, are dead.—*Denver paper.*

Call the Coroner.—

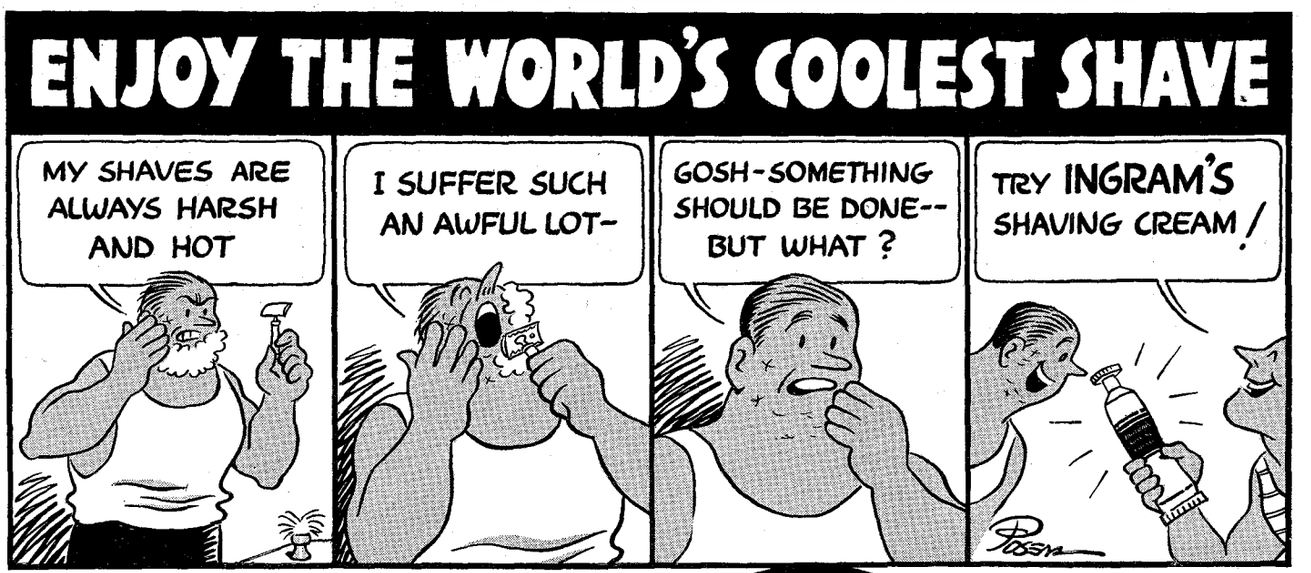
MANY ARE HELPED
BY POST MORTEMS
—*Head-line in Toronto paper.*

How About Anarchy?—Lynching is a peculiarly American custom which should be enacted during this session of the Congress.—*Orrville (Ohio) paper.*

Surprize.—— ——, completely for his own amazement, invented a new type of automobile brake.—*San Francisco paper.*

Startling Statistics.—The ship, which was three years in the building, cost 25,000 francs (about $1,047,000 at the current exchange rate.)—*New York paper.*

That Describes It.—Police officers were to visit all schools in the city, to issue bicycle licenses, as required by a cincadntsHiryo? etaoshrdluetaoishr city ordinance.—*Venice (Calif.) paper.*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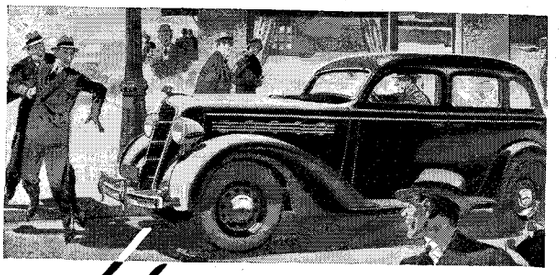

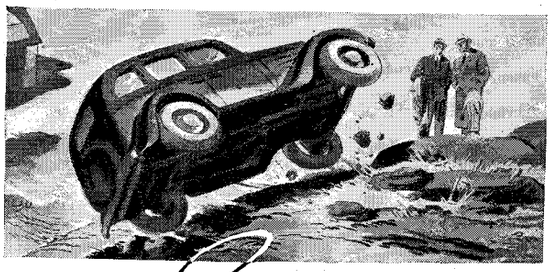

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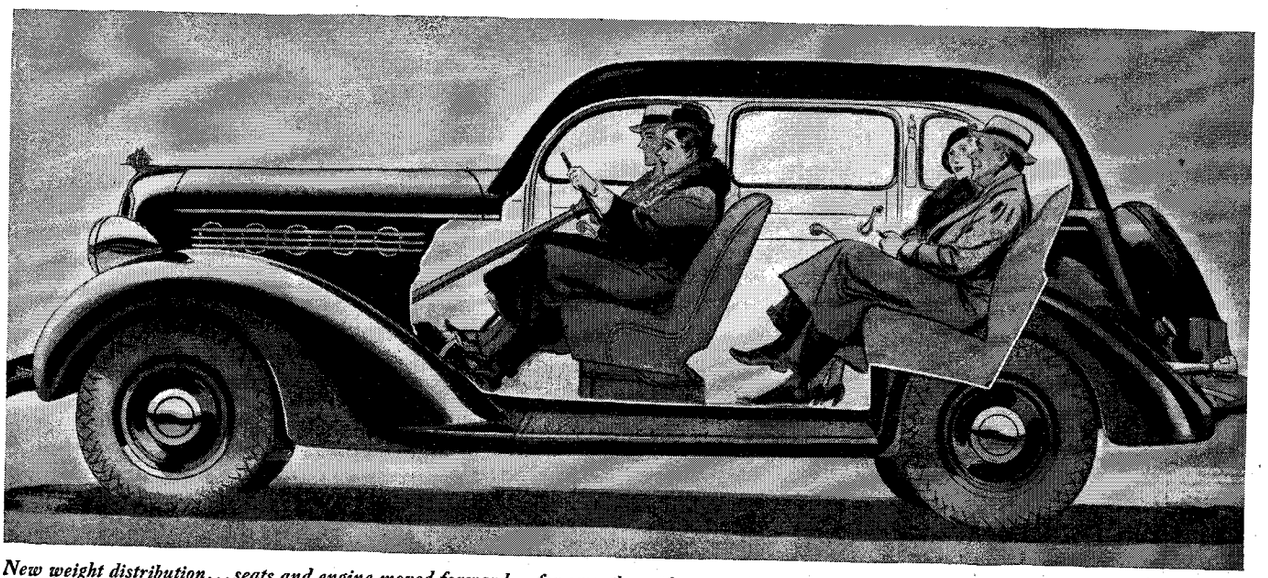

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